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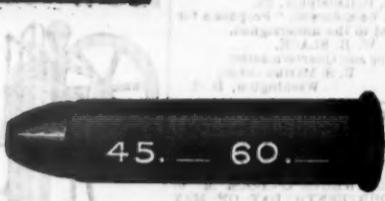
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PERMANENT POSTS FOR THE ARMY.
BY BREVET BRIG.-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A.

WHILE upon the subject of public quarters the question continually arises, why cannot the Army be now settled in permanent posts? may we be permitted to say a word upon this subject; one that will not be put down, and one that cannot well be kept in the background any longer?

In order to fix troops in permanent posts, a beginning has already been made with the headquarters of military departments; which in former times were as fugitive almost as cavalry stations, depending upon every wind of interest that blew out of the West. Strange as it may seem, these are now settled into solid structures, as at Governor's Island, Newport Barracks, Fort Snelling, Leavenworth, San Antonio, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Vancouver, and Prescott. At Omaha there is a halt upon the edge of a conclusion, and the end is not yet. Admitting this to be a good move, as we must, why not continue the work and in like manner place the headquarters of the Districts of Montana and of New Mexico in suitable public buildings, by obtaining the necessary appropriations? It would unquestionably be a wise and judicious move, as leading to a better Army system of quarters as a whole, and to eventual economy.

But the foundation-stone of the entire business will be laid only, when regimental headquarters are fixed in properly-built permanent posts. It appears to the writer that the sooner this is done the better for the service.

To begin, let us consider the artillery; without affecting to know much about it, but at venture by way of a start, since one must be made somewhere, let us say: Why not fix the headquarters of one artillery regiment at Fort Monroe, Virginia; one in Boston Harbor; one in New York Harbor; one at Pensacola, or somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico, possibly New Orleans Barracks, and one in the Harbor of San Francisco; thus disposing permanently of the headquarters of each regiment of artillery? Are there not sufficient advantages in such a step that are so obvious as to challenge assent even from an ordinary non-military observer? We think there are.

The headquarters of a regiment of twelve companies or batteries of artillery can easily be made a school, not only for that regiment, but for that part of the country where it is placed. The quarters, warehouses, magazines, offices, etc., should all be constructed methodically, by means of an appropriation, legislated for that purpose. The buildings should be sufficient to accommodate at least six companies or batteries, with abundant stable room for light batteries, and near the large cities, double that number of companies or batteries ought to be provided for. There should be at each post the usual appliances for preparing military fireworks and of learning everything that pertains to the art and practice, or use of artillery, in sieges, in attacking and defensive batteries and the use of field artillery. Tools, instruments, maps, books, a post library, a band of music, and whatever contributes to build up a good regiment, or corps of twelve companies or batteries of artillery, should be fully and amply provided.

Everything should be so arranged that the State artillery, or volunteer city artillery in that neighborhood, could be all, or in part, placed therein at any suitable time; to be instructed, or to instruct itself in actual service with guns. Regimental foot batteries might be brought there and manoeuvred and light mounted batteries be assembled there for the purpose of manoeuvring together.

To carry out such a plan the local representatives in Congress must be interested and be induced to see the advantages of such an arrangement and then they would certainly lend a helping hand to carry out a liberal, sound policy in this regard. It may be that the headquarters of two regiments should be fixed in the harbor of New York. The details are left to those wiser in these matters, as only an outline is intended in this paper. The Gulf of Mexico with its defences is of too great importance not to receive the attention of one regiment of artillery. For the three months in summer the troops stationed there, might be withdrawn to camps inland, say to points like Atlanta, Augusta, etc.

At every regimental headquarters at least one ideal battery should be kept constantly in training, and a due rotation would serve to elevate the skill and morale of every unit of the regiment.

There seems to be no difficulty whatever in theory in fixing the headquarters of the artillery regiments in permanent posts, but when we approach the other arms of the service the real difficulties begin.

However let us next set to work to consider the infantry.

Along the great lakes and the Northern frontier, it does not seem to be out of place to have one regimental headquarters at Sackett's Harbor and one at Fort Wayne, near Detroit or near Chicago. The lake posts are true sanitaria for our troops and each exhausted and crippled regiment should be transferred thither to recuperate and solidify its shattered personnel. There might very well be another infantry headquarters placed at or near Fort Snelling.

We believe that there would be true foresight exercised in making the headquarters of one regiment near the queen city of the lakes, Chicago. At the end of South Park, or possibly below Hyde Park, would be found a suitable spot wherein to build the true home rest of a good patriotic regiment. There should also be one Northwest of Minnesota in Northern Dakota, not too far from the Northern Pacific Railway, and in the entire belt of country between that railway and the boundary line, there might with propriety be some three or four regiments more to the westward.

At every regimental headquarters there should be structures to house and hold in case of necessity an entire regiment of ten companies. Once get the accommodations in such posts, and at times the companies of each regiment, first or last, will be concentrated; possibly once every year, as it ought to be, for drill and instruction.

To consider now the Southern boundary of the United States: at Fort Brown there ought to be a headquarters for one regiment; at Fort Duncan or somewhere on a line with San Antonio and Mexico in that direction should be another, possibly at or near Fort Clark or San Felipe. Somewhere on the Staked Plains, or about Presidio del Norte, there should be another. Near El Paso another, and others West of there in New Mexico and Arizona. It would not be out of place, however, to have the headquarters of one regiment at San Antonio, that being a strategic point for the entire Texas frontier.

By way of remark generally, it seems evident from the present course of events that the headquarters of at least three regiments of cavalry should be fixed in New Mexico and Arizona; the places selected should be such as are most accessible from abroad, central with regard to the zone of regimental military operations and healthful in a sanitary point of view. In such posts quarters for at least half a regiment ought to be provided, with recuperating stables, repair shops, forage warehouses, etc.; roofed shelter for hay and grain, and the proper means of providing for, outfitting, refitting, and keeping in good condition a regiment of cavalry.

If suitable quarters for field officers and a regimental staff were provided, such officers would be sure to respond to the call of duty. The Government, thus manifesting its interest, would cultivate and encourage a ready zeal for the service, no matter how remote and unpopular it might be; for every regiment in this way can be kept up in its character and *esprit de corps* and duty.

Such large posts would be valuable schools for the soldier, and centres of colonizing settlements, stimulating the production of grain, hay and provisions. Some estimate could then be formed of the regular cost of troops at these fixed posts: whereas when forever gipsyng from place to place with no permanent arrangement for supply possible, the cost of cavalry is enormously increased.

Suitable infantry posts will be needed to second and aid the operations of cavalry in those southern territories; but it is not necessary (even were the writer competent to do so) to enter into any considerable details in those matters.

To turn to the Pacific coast, we enter the harbor of San Francisco, where, either at Presidio or Fort Point, commanding the Golden Gate, should be fixed the headquarters of one of the artillery regiments, and in the same harbor those of an infantry regiment. In the Department of the Columbia would be needed a cavalry regiment, possibly two, and two infantry regiments, whose headquarters should be fixed at the best strategic points having regard to supplies, sanitary measures, and the influence that ought to be exerted morally by the presence of troops.

At each of these northern posts in this new country there ought to be built accommodations for a full regiment.

In the Utah basin it will be desirable to have the fixtures for two regiments of infantry at least, and possibly one of cavalry.

In Colorado and Wyoming are needed posts for one or two regiments to each Territory; upon the Missouri river are required, first and last, headquarters for two regiments, and upon the Yellowstone and its Tributaries possibly two. One good regiment of infantry should be permanently housed convenient to the Sioux Indians, and at no great distance therefrom should be planted

the standard of a good regiment of cavalry. In the Indian Territory are needed two or three good regiments. Fort Sill is a good point for one. On the head waters of the Brazos, somewhere south of Indian Territory, a regiment is required to look after northwestern Texas. At Leavenworth one would think there ought to be headquarters for a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, and at Omaha headquarters for a regiment of infantry.

To sum up the points as far as we have gone, we should have, we think, at least the headquarters of two infantry regiments on the lakes; another in Minnesota; also one at Fort Totten or Fort Buford; one on Milk River or head of Marias River; one at Helena, or thereabouts; one at Cœur d'Alene Lake; one between there and Vancouver, and one at the latter place, in all nine regiments for the Northern frontier.

For the Mexican frontier we begin with one provided for at Fort Brown, Texas; one near Clarke or Duncan; one near Presidio del Norte; one near El Paso; one in Mesilla Valley; one on the Gila or at San Diego, and one in the harbor of San Francisco, or seven altogether. Thus sixteen regiments of infantry are disposed of.

On interior lines there is needed, one on the Missouri; one at Omaha; one at Leavenworth; one at Fort Sill, and one in upper Texas. There is required in the Utah Valley one and possibly two; one in Colorado, and one in Western Nebraska or Wyoming. In this or some similar way the infantry arm might be disposed of.

The cavalry is more difficult to place permanently, as it must be used mainly to overtake and keep quiet the nomads of the Plains. With some diffidence and guided only by its present stations, it might be assumed that one regiment could be fixed at San Felipe, or on Devil's River, Western Texas; one on the Staked Plains and in the Panhandle of Texas; one in New Mexico; one in Arizona; one in Utah; one in the Department of the Columbia; one on the Yellowstone in Montana; one in Wyoming; one on the Missouri near the Sioux nation, and one in reserve at Leavenworth and Indian Territory.

In regard to legislative provision for these permanent posts would it not be wise to begin with those near the Western and Southern frontier first? Three such posts should be provided for in Texas immediately; the appropriation should include cost of a suitable site for each post not to exceed \$10,000 each, and \$100,000 aside from cost of site, should be appropriated for the individual posts. Specific plans of every building should be drawn and adopted, and their specific construction provided for in the law. All the structures should be of stone or brick, and all roofing materials of metal. One such post should be provided for in New Mexico and one in Arizona. These, in the judgment of the writer, are the most pressing of all.

To provide for posts upon the Northwestern frontier there should be appropriated \$100,000 for posts in the Department of the Columbia; \$100,000 for one in the district of Montana \$100,000 for a post in Minnesota. There should be \$100,000 appropriated for posts upon the lakes and Eastern seaboard, and a like sum for posts on the Pacific coast. There would thus be appropriated \$880,000, but \$100,000 might for the purpose of enlarging some permanent posts, be taken out of the regular appropriation, leaving \$780,000 to be appropriated at one time; half of that sum, however, would do very well to begin with, provided the full number of posts suggested were authorized. These appropriations should be continued until full provision shall have been made as indicated, for at least twenty-five or thirty thousand men. This system, for it will constitute a system, once inaugurated, the appropriation thereafter yearly for barracks and quarters, can be diminished by at least a sum equal to a liberal interest on the money put into these permanent posts. A step thus taken will be bread of the nation cast upon the waters to return again to the giver, not after many days, but immediately.

Nothing has ever been lost to the country in pecuniary sense, by the investments made in the Army. This money is used to prepare and to guard the Western homes of our ever advancing people. Our statesmen have authorized and encouraged the construction of the great trans-continental lines of railway; our capitalists have eagerly built them, but of what use will they be without people to form the future settlements that go to constitute the great States that shall bridge the continent? It is peace, security, protection, that the incoming tide of immigration seek.

What a miracle of production, with the corresponding development of wealth, has followed the opening up of the great West—the consequent railway systems and the foreign immigration that crowns the whole. The sun has never shone upon grander results; history does not record the like; heretofore masses of men have moved upon other regions to destroy and lay waste before building up; in this instance not the torch nor the sword, but vast ploughs turn over the soil simply to bury the seed of unmeasured harvests; no dragons teeth are sowed there. Peace, with her thousand blessings, always all the scene. Who shall say that the pioneer bluecoat has not done his share in all this? In fact, he has been the foundation stone of the corner. The true history of this little Army is yet to be written. Let us hope that in the very triumph of national success the Army may not be forgotten, but bountifully provided for at last.

Practically, of course, the selection of posts or positions for military posts for regiments would be made by the department commanders, and the higher military authorities, to be finally determined upon by the political branch of the Government.

It is not proposed that the regimental posts shall prevent the construction of others; but, that in their character, importance, and permanence, they are to take the lead of all others to such an extent that others garrisoned by companies from the regiment should be considered in certain respects as a detail of such companies, these posts to be subordinate to the principal one where the headquarters are. Perhaps all companies should be treated as detached from the regimental headquarters. If this subject is understood aright, it should seem that an assignment of regiments of the Army to posts in this manner would tend to build up and strengthen the character of each regiment; to restore its integral unity of purpose, solidity and moral strength. Its component parts will thus have their full interplay as primarily intended by the law of their organization. The matter of centralization, complained of frequently as going on steadily in the Army, would thus be most effectually remedied. The regimental organization is the strongest permanent unity the Army is allowed, and much of its character, in the nature of things, must depend upon its colonel.

By a system like the one so imperfectly sketched, the colonel would be restored to authority, and we might expect, with the greatest confidence, a return to the period of fine regiments, like "the old Sixth," "the old Third," etc. However, it is not to be intimated for a moment that we have not fine regiments now; but it is argued that they will be finer; that their number will be increased, and that our small Army will thus grow in vigor, in spirit and reputation. This is a first step to be made towards strong, permanent posts, because it seems too obvious to admit of argument that the most beneficial results would necessarily follow. The best and wisest opinion that has ever prevailed in the Army, judging from the rank and experience of those maintaining it, points assuredly in this direction. Every regimental headquarters should become a practical and theoretical school, closely connected with and subordinate to, so far as instruction goes, the two schools of Fort Monroe and Fort Leavenworth. It opens very great possibilities, looking to the good of the service and its continual advancement, as well as to a unity of purpose and concentration of strength and progress towards an ideal military service.

S. B. HOLABIRD.

MANUAL OF DRILL AND TACTICS.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

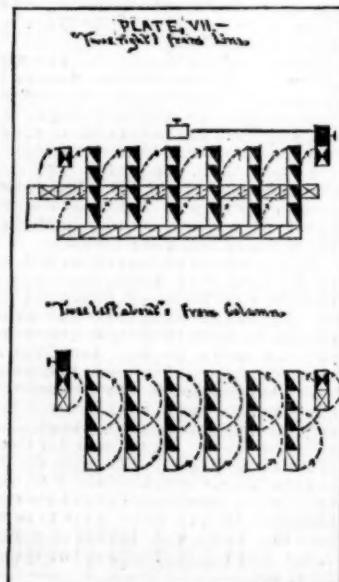
My paper published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* having been originally intended to be read before the Institute, had been condensed as much as possible with the view of bringing it within thirty minutes' reading time. The result of this condensation produced a series of explanatory sentences, rather than a comprehensive exposition of the system. I desire, therefore, in one or two short articles to present in your JOURNAL a more complete, although succinct exposition, of the more important details of the manual.

In this article I shall assume my readers to be familiar with my paper published in the *Journal of the Institution*.

The proposed company, consisting of three platoons, constitutes what might be termed a compound tactical unit, the platoon being considered as the primary or simple tactical unit. The result of such an organization divides the school of the company into two parts; viz., school of the platoon and school of the company; and again each is subdivided into manœuvres in close order and manœuvres in dispersed order. As before stated the captain acts as a quasi field officer, handling his three platoons as a small battalion, and the duties of chief of platoon corresponds more or less to that of a captain in the old ten company organization.

SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON.

The platoon is formed in two ranks at thirty-two inches distance. The chief is posted in front of centre, and non-commissioned officers are posted in accordance with principles now in use. The method of forming column of fours, by executing two's right (or left), has already been explained, and will be readily understood by reference to Plate VII, Fig. 1."



The two's right (or left) about, either from line or column (the latter is shown in Fig. 2), will require no explanation, neither, of course, will the formation to right or left into line from column of fours.

When in line, the ranks are termed front rank and rear rank according to their relative position at the time; there being no permanent front or rear rank. When in column of

fours, the ranks are called right rank and left rank, also depending on their position at the time. In forming single rank, the rear rank is deployed upon the left of the front rank, or vice versa, in which case when in line they are designated as right rank and left rank, and when in column of twos or files, they are designated front rank and rear rank, one being in front of the other in column. The ranks are sometimes indicated as being the rank, opposite or towards the file closer or general guide. I will now explain a few of the more important platoon manœuvres.

1. Form single rank. 2. Two's right (or left). 3. March. —Both ranks execute the two's right (or left). The right rank halts. As soon as it is uncovered by the left rank it is put in motion by the command: 1. Right rank; 2. March; alignment being gained while marching. The platoon may, however, be halted and dressed.

1. Form double rank. 2. Two's right (or left). 3. March. —The platoon executes two's right (or left). The front rank halts, and the rear rank passes along the front rank; inclining to the right if the command was two's right, and to the left if the command was two's left. The platoon is halted, or put in motion, as may be desired, as soon as the ranks cover.

1. Right (or left) front into line. 2. March. 3. Platoon Halt. 4. Right Dress. 5. Front.—The rank towards which the movement is made, executes it as now prescribed in Upton's, from column of two's. The two's of the other rank oblique, so as to halt 32 inches in rear of their file leaders. File closers are governed by same rules as in Upton.

On right (or left) into line.—Command same as in Upton. The rank towards which the movement is made, marks time. The other rank executes the movement as prescribed in Upton, from column of two's. As soon as three sets of two's have changed direction, the rank marking time executes the movement in a similar manner, each set halting 32 inches in rear of their file leaders.

The term "file leader" conveys no idea of any permanent relation between men of the different ranks. In column of fours each set of two's are said to be the file leaders of the set with which they are marching abreast; and in line each set of two's are said to be the file leaders of the set immediately in their front or rear. Thus the term as used above, simply means that the sets of two's are to halt in rear of the men they were just marching abreast of.

We will now proceed to examine the method of handling three platoons as a company.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

The platoons are posted in line from right to left, in order of the rank of their respective chiefs; the junior in the centre. But it must be remembered that the relative position of the platoons is a matter of not the slightest importance. The platoons are designated in line as right platoon, centre platoon, and left platoon, and in column as front platoon, centre platoon, and rear platoon. The terms 1st, 2d and 3d platoons are used for administrative purposes, but never as drill designations.

Before going any further, it is necessary that I should more fully explain my system of general guides. A casual examination of my original paper might lead the reader to believe that the only object of the system was to preserve the original relative position of the subdivisions. And he might well ask—where is the necessity for this? Such, however, is not the object of the use of general guides. While it is undoubtedly true that the general guides do preserve the original relative positions of the subdivisions, and that without any loss of drill time or manœuvre space, this fact is merely incidental. The object of the system is to permit the use of AUTOMATIC COMMANDS.

These commands simply indicate the new formation required and the direction in which it is to face; they express the simple desire of the commanding officer, as form company, form column of fours. The flank from to or on which the movement is to be made is not shown by the command; neither is the question of dress or guide indicated. These details are indicated by the position of the general guides, all movements being made according to a certain rule to or from the general guides.

Now it is evident that without some guide such commands could not be used, as each chief of subdivision might execute the manœuvre from a different flank. And it is also evident that so long as some rule is followed it is a matter of no importance on which side this guide is placed. The rule adopted is that the guides shall be on the right when the column is right in front, and on the left when the column is left in front. By this means three objects are gained. 1. A place is established for the general guides. 2. The necessity for considering the question of minor guides by the commanding officer is avoided. 3. The relative position of the subdivisions is maintained.

The general guides alone have to consider the question of right or left in front, and simple rules are made for their guidance. But the rule is that the leading guide alone is responsible for the position, and as it is a matter of no real importance which side they are on, it would matter little should they go wrong.

The general movements of the company correspond so nearly to what now obtains for a small battalion, that no remarks are needed save in explanation of certain principles peculiar to this manual.

As to automatic commands, the examples given in my first paper will suffice.

THE COMPANY COLUMN.

The company column is simply a column of platoons at half distance. The advantages of the company column cannot, of course, be considered under the head of school of the company, as it is only in the line of company columns, and in the manœuvring of a battalion, that its peculiar merits are discovered. They may, however, be considered under three heads, viz.: 1. Compactness for manœuvring purposes. 2. Ease of deployment into line of battle. 3. Convenience for manœuvring under fire and on the field.

The first is almost self-evident, and the second has, I think, been sufficiently set forth in my original paper. We will therefore confine ourselves more especially to the consideration of the third.

The manual prescribes three modes of marching, viz.: At attention, at ease, and at route step.

At ease, the step and cadence must be kept, but the pieces may be carried on either shoulder. No talking allowed. At route step, the men march and carry their arms at will, and may be allowed to talk.

All manœuvres may be executed at attention, and in column of fours, but ordinarily manœuvres in company column will be executed at ease, or at route step.

The following remarks apply to manœuvring at ease, and at route step. Company column having been found, and space does not permit me to enter into the method of such formations, we will now proceed to consider how to manœuvre it. At ease, arms are always brought to an order on halting.

1. Forward. 2. March.—The men raise their pieces to a trail, and move off. As soon as the column is in motion, the several chiefs announce the guide, at which time the men carry their pieces to either shoulder.

1. Company. 2. Halt.—The men resume the order on halting.

1. By the Right (or Left) Flank. 2. March.—Can be executed from the march or halt. (Raise the piece to a trail if halting.) Face at second command, and step off in the indicated direction. When the guide is announced the pieces are carried to the shoulder.

1. Company. 2. Halt.—Halt face to the front, and resume the order. The men close up before halting. Direction is changed, either by front or flank, upon principles now obtaining. The extreme simplicity of these movements will, I think, be appreciated without further comment.

Dispersed Order.—The method of deploying by the front and flank has, I think, been sufficiently indicated in my first paper.

To thoroughly grasp the idea of the system, it must be remembered that shoulder to shoulder fighting is a thing of the past. The dispersed order is not only the most efficient method of protecting your men, but when accompanied by the company column system, or its equivalent, it is the best method of attacking an entrenched position. The point to be aimed at in a modern system of drill is a rapid system of deployment, and ease and rapidity of manœuvring on the field, unencumbered by any system of numbering.

I do not presume that my Manual, in its entirety, will necessarily meet the wants of the service, and until I have an opportunity to practically test it, do not feel at all confident that it will, in all particulars, meet with my own approval; but I do believe that it is based upon the true principle of tactics and drill.

My claims are as follows:

1. The simplest possible column of fours.
2. The best company column formation for the wants of our Service and Volunteer system.
3. A flexible dispersed order, obtained without resort to numbers.
4. Absolutely no inversion.
5. Absolutely no numbers under fire.
6. A flexible line of battle, adaptable to any ordinary advance in the art of war.

It is my intention to prepare another article upon the School of the Battalion; and if you would permit your columns to be so used, I would be glad to have the system thoroughly discussed.

G. N. WHISTLER,
1st Lieutenant 5th Artillery.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE young son, a boy of four years and a few months old, of Capt. Arthur MacArthur, 13th U. S. Infantry, died April 12 at Norfolk, Va., of measles.

Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., of the *Tallapoosa*, who was quite ill for some days on board when South with the Presidential party, has quite recovered.

THE Leavenworth Military Prison is to be visited this week by Secretary of War Lincoln, Maj.-General J. M. Schofield, Gen. R. C. Drum, and Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., and the usual thorough periodical inspection made. The institution will doubtless be found to be in excellent condition in all respects, for Col. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., governor of the prison, is the right man in the right place.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and Secretary Chandler returned to Washington early this week from their Southern trip.

LIEUT. W. W. Robinson, 7th Cavalry, has rejoined at St. Paul from his recent visit East to meet his father, who is Consul at Madagascar and who accompanied the envoys from that country on their tour.

MAJ. David Krause, 5th Infantry, has returned to Norristown, Pa., from a trip to Washington. He is somewhat improved in health and may join his regiment at Fort Keogh ere long.

COL. J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., and family expect to sail from New York at an early date for a tour through Europe. The Colonel visited old friends in New York this week.

PAYMASTER William Arthur, U. S. A., visited West Point this week on his periodical pay trip.

LIEUT. J. R. Cranston, 10th Infantry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Brady, Mich., this or next week from his winter's leave.

LIEUT. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry, lately settling up his business at Fort Wayne, was expected this week at Fort Porter, New York, for duty with his new company.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, 12th Infantry, and family are en route from the Pacific coast, and their friends at Plattsburg Barracks expect they may rejoin there about the middle of May.

GEN. James B. Fry, U. S. A., has been travelling in the West for some weeks past, and was one of Mr. Villard's party, on the recent quick run from Ogden to San Francisco.

CAPT. G. C. Smith, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has entered upon temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

GEN. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., is again visiting in the East to remain until early in the summer.

LIEUT. J. B. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., from his trip to New York for examination by the Ordnance Board.

LIEUT. W. G. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Leavenworth, was in San Francisco this week on his way to join his company at Fort Cœur D'Alene, Idaho.

LIEUT. A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., still continues on light duty at Fort Monroe, Va., the rigorous climate of the Northern post not suiting his condition of health.

GEN. George W. Getty, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Monroe, was expected to rejoin the latter part of this week.

CAPT. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, just promoted, will be cordially welcomed back to New York should his orders require him to relinquish signal duty and take command of his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

GEN. A. V. Kaulz, U. S. A., and family, have arrived safely in Europe, and were all well at latest accounts.

CAPT. J. H. Patterson, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave, will remain East until the latter part of June next.

LIEUT. General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from Texas, and it is possible he may make no other official trips for some time, but remain in Chicago during the Summer.

ALTHOUGH there is, of course, nothing definite as yet as to who will succeed General Getty in command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, it seems to be pretty generally conceded that General H. C. Tidball, U. S. A., will be the officer. General Tidball's service, at Fort Monroe, previous to his detail on General Sherman's Staff, and his length of service and general experience amply qualify him for the important position.

CAPT. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, Inspector General on the staff of Major General Hancock, registered in Baltimore this week on an official visit to Fort McHenry and Monroe and Washington Barracks.

MAJOR Francis E. Taylor, U. S. A., has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from leave, and resumed command of his Light Battery.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., came to New York this week from New Orleans for examination for future promotion by the Medical Board in session at the Army Building.

CAPTAIN C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, under recent decision of General Sherman, has removed from Omaha City to Fort Omaha, Neb., although he still continues his duties as Instructor in Rifle Practice of the Department of the Plate in addition to usual duties at the military post.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. G. Burton, U. S. A., on leave for some months past, was expected in New York this week to close up his official matters at Fort Hamilton preparatory to starting for Fort Snelling to report to General Terry for a station.

LIEUT. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at the Presidio, San Francisco, this week, from a trip to Fort Walla Walla with recruits.

ADJUTANT J. B. Kerr, 6th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, visited friends in New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUT. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, D. C., will soon make a trip to the Pacific Coast, with a party of recruits, coming on first to New York, for instructions from Gen. Shafter.

GEN. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a trip to Buffalo, Detroit, and other places, partly on public and partly on private business.

PROF. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., was elected last week President of the National Academy of Sciences.

LIEUT. John H. Beacom, now of the 3d U. S. Infantry, has been added to the pleasant garrison circle at that most hospitable of posts, Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUT. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, reports to General Shafter, in New York, this week, to conduct recruits to California, after which he will rejoin his company at San Diego Barracks.

GEN. Daniel McClure, U. S. A., of the Pay Department, has relinquished duty on General Hancock's staff for a few weeks on account of his health, and left this week for Old Point Comfort. Paymaster W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., has temporarily taken his place.

Gen. Sherman gave a dinner in honor of Postmaster General Gresham, on the evening of April 21.

ASST. Surg. M. C. Wyeth, U. S. A., has had another change of station from Fort Stevenson to Fort Hall, Dakotas.

CAPT. A. H. Goodloe, 22d U. S. Infantry, will continue his residence at Waco, Ky., now that he has received the orders of the War Department placing him on the retired list.

CAPT. S. M. Whitside, 6th Cavalry, on recruiting service at Washington, will shortly visit San Francisco, going by way of St. Louis, to take charge of a batch of recruits for the 1st Cavalry.

LIEUT. Gen. George D. Pitt, C. B., keeper of the British Crown Jewels at the Tower of London, died recently in his 62d year.

SURG. D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from a trip to St. Louis.

ASST. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, U. S. A., and bride, were expected this week at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., from their brief wedding trip to the east.

St. Louis papers state that Lieutenant D. D. Mitchell, 15th U. S. Infantry, on duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, will be married in the autumn to Miss Ette Scott, of Frankfort, Ky.

LIEUT. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., arrived in New York last week, and is on duty at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, N. Y., in connection with fitting out the torpedo ram *Alarm* for sea service.

COMMANDER Ransom (retired) has bought a handsome residence on Broadway, in Norwichtown, Conn., where he contemplates spending the evening of his life in much serenity.

The *Vancouver Independent*, of April 12, says: Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., has been ordered to report at headquarters for duty as acting aide-de-camp. Gen. O. D. Greene, when last heard from was in San Diego. The ocean trip had improved his health perceptibly. Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., relieved from duty on Gen. Howard's staff will soon be at Boise Barracks. Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf., leaves for his post to-day. Chief Moses started on the return to his reservation on Tuesday. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf., left for Fort Spokane on Monday. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin leaves on an extended tour through the upper country Saturday next. During his absence the business of the office will be conducted by Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st Inf. Maj.

L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited headquarters on Saturday last, and has since gone up the Columbia. Gen. N. A. Miles, accompanied by Lieut. O. F. Long, left for the East on Sunday's steamer. He was called East by a telegram concerning an important suit in which he is interested, to come before a Boston court in a few days. Gen. Frank Wheaton arrived down from Fort Ceon d'Alene on Sunday to assume command of the department.

LIEUT. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., recently transferred from Fort Union Arsenal, N. M., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., was tendered a reception before leaving the former post, which was fully attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

CAPT. G. F. Towle, 19th Infantry, late of Gen. Terry's Staff, will spend seven or eight weeks in the East before joining his regiment in Texas.

MR. A. J. Falls, of Washington, was married at New Orleans Saturday last to Miss Lottie Adams, daughter of the late Commodore Henry A. Adams, U. S. N., who died in 1869. After a bridal tour of a few weeks, the married pair will settle in Washington.

LIEUT. L. V. Cazier, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited Newport, R. I., to take his daughter to Washington, preparatory to Mrs. Cazier sailing for Europe next week.

The marriage of Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, U. S. N., to Miss Lizzie Lander, of San Francisco, was to take place at Trinity Church in that city Friday of this week (April 27). A bridal tour abroad is projected.

LIEUT. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, has succeeded Capt. Luff as Regimental Quartermaster. Lieut. Wood first entered the service in 1862.

CAPT. G. M. Downey, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been spending the last twelve months on leave in the East, has arrived in San Francisco, and will likely remain there until June next.

The *Norfolk Virginian* of April 20, says: Capt. Kirkland, U. S. N., who has gone to New York to take charge of the receiving ship *Colorado*, made many friends during his stay in this city, and his departure will be very generally regretted.

GEN. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., who is, we are glad to say, in improved health, is stopping, with Mrs. Gillmore, in Savannah, Ga., having quarters at Oglethorpe Barracks.

GEN. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A., recently returned to Baltimore from an official trip, has brought with him the skeleton of a sperm whale, found on the coast of Florida, near Jupiter Inlet. It was secured for Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Baird authorized Gen. Babcock to expend \$100 to get a skeleton for the institution. The whales were of a new species of sperm, and the oil in them all was estimated to be worth about \$9,000. General Babcock secured a perfect skeleton.

CHAPLAIN G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., was expected this week at Ft. McKinney, Wyoming, for duty, having recently been ordered there from Fort Laramie.

LIEUT. F. B. McCoy, 3d U. S. Infantry, recently transferred from the 24th Infantry, was expected at Fort Shaw, Montana, this week.

LIEUT. John K. Waring, 2d Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Spokane, W. T.

LIEUT. F. Schwatka, 3d Cav., is acting as adjutant general of the Department of Columbia during the absence in California of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A.

LIEUT. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., of Fort Walla Walla, is coming East to spend a few months' leave.

CAPT. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., was recently sent by Gen. Miles on a special mission to the Okinakan River, W. T., to discover what truth there was in the rumor of disaffected Indians on the northern portion of the Moses and Colville reservations.

COLONEL M. L. Ludington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ludington, arrived in New York from Europe on the *City of Berlin* early this week. They go to Omaha first, then to Vancouver Barracks, for permanent residence.

The *San Francisco Report* of April 14 says:

Gen. and Mrs. Kautz are greatly missed at Angel Island. Lieut. Benson, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the *Wachusett*, and goes East. The 1st Artillery was largely represented, in uniform, at the Coleman-Blanding wedding on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Burton, U. S. A., are registered at the Grand Hotel, where they will remain for some weeks. The latest news from Fort Halleck, Nevada, reports the condition of Mrs. Capt. Summerhayes as being very much improved. Major H. L. Haskell left the Grand Hotel, Thursday, to rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. He was accompanied by Mr. Haskell. Major and Mrs. George M. Downey have arrived from the East on route to the Department of the Columbia. The very latest report concerning the Navy Yard is that the new commandant is to be Capt. Johnson, formerly captain of the yard. This will be welcome news to Commodore and Mrs. Phelps, who hoped to be succeeded by the Johnsons. Gen. Miles and Lieut. Long, A. D. C., only remained North a few days, and arrived again on Wednesday. They started East on Thursday, in the private car of Henry Villard, which was placed at the disposal of Gov. Fenton, who went East the same day. Gen. Miles expects to return from the East in six weeks, bringing Mrs. Miles with him.

The *San Francisco Report* wisely says of Mrs. General McDowell's recent kettle drum in behalf of benevolent objects: "The affair was a great success. Get some influential lady to start a benefit, and some other influential ladies to help it along, and it is bound to be a success."

MR. J. Alden Weir, son of Professor R. W. Weir, U. S. Army, retired, was married, April 24, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, to Miss Anna Dwight Baker. Amongst those present were Professor and Mrs. Weir, Gen. and Mrs. Webb, and Mr. H. H. Gorringe, late of the Navy.

GEN. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., returned from Europe, is stopping in Philadelphia, and will come to New York next week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

CHAPLAIN S. A. England, U. S. A., of Fort Omaha, will spend a few weeks' leave in the East.

LIEUT. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Ebstein, returned from their European trip early in the week, and after a brief sojourn East will start for Washington Territory.

MEDICAL Director George Maulsby, U. S. N., was present at the wedding of Mr. Donald McLean, of New York, to his relative, Miss Emily Nelson, at Frederick, Maryland, April 24. Master Walter McLean, U. S. Navy, was one of the ushers on the occasion.

The retirement, April 24, of Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 22d U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, of that regiment, aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Hancock, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin to a 1st lieutenancy. This does not necessarily cause the relinquishment by Capt. Ward of his staff detail, but it will likely transfer Lieut. Martin from Fort Lewis to Fort Garland, Col. The retirement of Capt. Goodloe leaves but one more vacancy on the four hundred list, which, it is said, will not be filled until Col. Buell, 15th Infantry, has been before the New York Retiring Board.

LIEUT. Adam Slaker, 1st Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker, of Fortress Monroe, Va., came on to New York this week, called thither by the death, at Governor's Island, of Mrs. Russell.

MAJOR Richard Loder, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Virginia, early in the week, to be absent until Monday next.

Mrs. Swaim, wife of Judge Advocate General Swaim, U. S. A., is reported as much improved in health, and as temporarily residing at Lawrence, Kansas, where her daughter is at school.

CAPT. H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry, absent on leave from Fort D. A. Russell, will rejoin early in May.

CAPT. Kinzie Bates, 1st Infantry, presided over a board of officers sitting at Whipple Barracks this week to examine 1st Sergt. Charles Guenther, Co. B, 1st Inf., a candidate for promotion.

GEN. Diaz and party left New York, April 25, for Mexico, much pleased with and much instructed by his visit to the United States.

WAGON Master Geo. H. Butler, Fort Keogh, and his doings still continue to furnish items for the daily press. The *Boston Traveller* says:

After his return from Egypt he loafed around Washington until he received an appointment as one of the chief special inspectors of the Post Office Department, and was assigned to duty in Dakota. He left his post in good spirits, and kept a liberal supply of the same close by him on his journey. On the second day of the trip Col. Butler met a party of convivial friends in the train, and the orgie reached such a height that at midnight he swore that every man in the car should get up and take a drink with him. Those who would not comply were summarily pulled out of their berths, and among them was a clerical-looking gentleman, who denounced the entire proceeding as denoting that he was deeply offended. He inquired of Col. Butler who he was, and the latter, being in an extremely "mellow" state, told him that his name was George H. Butler, and furthermore that he was a special inspector of the Post Office Department, bound for his post of duty. The clerical-looking gentleman, who evidently did not relish being pulled out of his sleeping berth by the heels at midnight, while the train was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour, proved to be Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the first station he telegraphed President Hayes a full account of the affair, and before Butler had reached his destination an order overtook him to return to Washington at once, dismissed from the Service.

The *Evening Telegram* reports a recent interview at Governor's Island with Col. T. G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., member of the Army and Navy Board to select a National Foundry. Col. Baylor said, referring to the recent meeting of the board at League Island: "Nothing was done beyond mere organization. The committee wished to get certain valuable information from the Departments of the Army and Navy before proceeding further. He could not tell when or where the next meeting of the committee would be. It is subject to the call of its president."

Speaking of the engagement of Lieut. Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Drum, which is announced, the *Dayton (O.) Journal* says: "Lieut. Hunt is a young officer of fine promise, a son of Gen. Hunt, of the regular Army. Miss Drum is one of the most charming young women in Washington society, a pronounced blonde of great beauty, and as modest and even tempered as she is beautiful. The Navy fellows seem to have a peculiar knack of catching pretty Army girls. Both of Gen. Sherman's married daughters were captured by young Navy officers. A pleasing incident occurred on the wedding night of his daughter Ella to Lieut. Thackara. Just as the bridal party were bidding their friends good-bye, the old general showed signs of 'breaking up.' The daughter and bride catching the first sight of the coming tear, stopped it by placing her hand on her husband's shoulder and gleefully calling out: 'Papa, let's give three cheers for the Navy—the Army is nowhere—and so it would seem.'

FORAGE Master Butler in a recent letter from Fort Keogh to the *Helena Independent* says: Miles City is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants and three miles from Fort Keogh. Town lots that sold for \$25 are now held at \$1,200 and even \$2,000 if they happen to be corner lots. There was of course an opportunity for Army officers endowed with large families and none too ample pay in a country where eggs are fifty cents a dozen, to make a profitable turn in real estate. Some of them having faith in the promises of the Northern Pacific Railroad people that the road would be pushed to rapid completion, invested all they could afford and as a result reaped a rich harvest. But Gen. James Brisbin, major 2d Cavalry, and Brevet Maj. Logan, Capt. Company H, 5th Infantry, are among the fortunate ones.

SENATOR Hawley, of Connecticut, will deliver the memorial oration in Brooklyn, on Decoration Day.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, who for many years past has rendered so many services to British seamen, is soon to receive from the seamen of New South Wales a solid silver model of

a three-masted vessel, weighing forty-five ounces, as a testimonial of their regard.

A DISPATCH of April 21, from Newport, R. I., says that Joseph A. Barber, enlisted at Providence last December, and sent to David's Island, has been left \$40,000 by an old gentleman recently deceased, in remembrance of former services. Barber was employed as brakeman on the New York and New Haven Railroad last Fall, and one day, as the cars were being switched, this gentleman attempted to pass from one car to another, and would have fallen between them and been crushed to death, had not Barber caught him and saved his life. The grateful man inquired the name of his rescuer, and on his death bequeathed him the above liberal sum as a token of remembrance.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., left New York this week to report at Fort McHenry, Md., where his battery is stationed.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during this week: Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, Capt. David B. Harmony, Lieut.-Comdr. B. P. Lambertson and N. Mayo Dyer, Lieuts. Wm. S. Cowles and Theodoric Porter, Paymaster D. A. Smith, Asst. Engineers A. W. Stahl, A. T. Woods, and W. Strother Smith.

COL. James Oakes, retired, and Lieut. Thos. L. Casey, Engineer Corps, registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., during the present week.

LIEUT Harber was at Irkutsk on the 25th. He was going back to Yokutsk.

COL. W. E. Prince, U. S. A., has located at Newport, R. I., for the season.

GEN. Schuyler Hamilton gave a dinner to Gen. C. P. Stone, late of Egypt, at the Park Avenue Hotel, on Thursday evening, April 26, at which were present in addition to the host and guest of the evening Gen. Grant, Gen. Porter, Gen. Culum, U. S. A., Gen. Crittenden, U. S. A., Gen. Tower, U. S. A., Col. Gillespie, U. S. A., Prof. Kendrick, Mr. Gorringe, late of the Navy, Judge Peabody, etc. Gen. Grant, in the course of his speech, bore testimony to Gen. Stone's services in connection with the reorganization of the Egyptian Army.

ASST. SURG. W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., late of Fort Adams, R. I., and for some time past in New York on leave, will shortly depart for Whipple Barracks, to report to Gen. Crook for a station in Arizona.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in New York from Europe, April 26, on the *Panama*, were Mrs. J. A. Haughey, wife of Capt. J. A. Haughey, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Miss Haughey.

CAPT. Milton Hartun, U. S. Navy, attended a dinner given to Col. Mapleton, of operatic renown, at the Manhattan Club, New York, on the evening of April 26.

MISS Gussie Montague, married in New York this week to Mr. Kennedy, is a granddaughter of General J. De B. Wallich, U. S. Army, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, who died in 1857, being then colonel of the 4th U. S. Artillery, in command of a Department. The bride is also a sister of Assistant Surgeon J. de B. W. Gardiner, U. S. A., post surgeon of Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

COT. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., and Loyall Farragut, were among the guests at the dinner given to the Italian actor Tomasso Salvini, in New York, on Thursday evening.

ASST. SURGEON J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., late from Florida, has entered upon temporary duty at Gen. Angur's headquarters at San Antonio, but will soon be assigned a permanent station in Texas.

LIEUT. E. K. Russell, W. P. Van Ness, and G. P. Cotton, 1st Artillery, have returned to San Francisco from a pleasant trip to Fort McDermitt, Nevada, on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. F. S. Harlow, 1st Artillery, lately on an official trip to Fort Klamath, Oregon, has returned to the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUT.-COL. M. Bryant, 8th Infantry, of Angel Island, Cal., will spend the summer in the East, Gen. Kautz being absent in Europe. This will leave Maj. A. S. Burt, recently promoted, in command of the 8th Infantry.

THE Swedish Anthropological Society has awarded Mr. Henry M. Stanley the medal instituted by the society in memory of the return of the Vega. The medal has been handed to the American Minister at Stockholm to be forwarded to Mr. Stanley.

LIEUT. W. H. McMinn, 8th U. S. Infantry, has been compelled by illness to relinquish all duty at David's Island, New York Harbor, to avail himself of a few months' sick leave.

PAYMASTER J. W. Wham, U. S. A., now at Cheyenne, is expected in New York next week to report to General Hancock for duty, probably at the Army building, New York City.

LIEUT. Heman Dowd, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., for several months past, was in New York City this week.

PAYMASTER A. S. Kenny, U. S. A., registered at the New York Hotel, New York, April 26.

MAJOR D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York this week on business connected with the construction of the proposed tower at Hell Gate.

COT. G. A. Williams, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

THE Government has appealed from a decision releasing from attachment by the Government certain property formerly owned by Capt. Howgate, and alleged to have been purchased from Howgate by other parties, but attached by the Government before their deeds were filed.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 21, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 163 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

163. The books of the regiment will be an order book, letter book, book of letters received, and descriptive book, the latter to contain a list of the officers of the regiment, with their rank, dates of appointment, promotions, transfers, leaves of absence, places and dates of birth, actions in which engaged, etc.; and also the names of all enlisted men not embraced on company descriptive books, entered as nearly practicable according to priority of enlistments; giving their description, dates and periods of enlistment; and under the head of remarks, the cause of discharge, character, death, desertion, transfer, actions in which engaged, etc.; in short, both in regard to officers and enlisted men, everything relating to their military history.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 18, 1883.

1. On or before June 1, 1883, post commanders will report the amount that will be required for extra duty pay, in the Ordnance Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

2. Contains views of General Sherman and the Secretary of War, as to the authority of post commanders over telegraph operators. (Heretofore published in full in the Cav.)

3. As to price of obsolete blouses. (Heretofore published in full.)

4. As to discontinuance of rations to laundresses. (Heretofore published in full.)

5. Officers arriving at San Antonio, and remaining there more than twenty-four hours, will report, in person, at the office of the Adj't. Gen. or the Dept., and register in the book provided for that purpose.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 11, 1883.

Calls attention of Commanding Officers to G. O. 18, series of 1877, requiring careful examination in all cases before charges looking to trial before General Courts Martial are forwarded to these H. Q., and suggests that in determining sentences where trial for desertion has resulted in conviction, General Courts Martial take into consideration the length of service due the deserter to the U. S. It has come to the knowledge of the Department Commander that there are officers serving in this Department inclined to complain of a non-sufficiency of orders governing drills, etc. If those now in existence, taken in connection with the requirements of the Regulations of the Army, are carefully observed and obeyed, the Department Commander will be fully satisfied, and will look forward with confidence to an improvement in the state of drill over that shown by last reports.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CAPT. Otho E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder in process of manufacture at that place for the Ordnance Department (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

During the temporary absence of Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adj't. Gen., Captain Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, Chief Ordnance Officer, will take charge of and conduct the business of the A. A. Inspector General (G. O. 4, March 31, D. Col.)

A. A. Surg. T. G. Bicketts is relieved from duty at Camp on White River, Col., and will proceed to Camp on Snake River, W. T., and report to the C. O., to relieve A. A. Surg. G. P. Sampson, who, when so relieved, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, for annualment of contract.

Asst. Surg. J. Y. Porter having reported at San Antonio, Tex., is—pending certain expected changes connected with his permanent station—assigned to temporary duty at Dept. of Texas H. Q. (S. O. 38, April 16, D. T.)

1st Lieut. M. C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Stevenson, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Hale, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 65, April 16, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott will, in addition to his present duties as attending surgeon in the city of New Orleans, La., relieve Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., of his duties as Post Surgeon at Jackson Barracks, La., during the latter's absence before the Examining Board, as directed by par. 10, S. O. 87, c. s. H. Q. A., A. G. O. (S. O. 37, April 19, D. S.)

The telegraphic instructions, of April 11, to the C. O., Fort Klamath, Ore., to send A. A. Surg. Stacy Hemenway, to report to the Medical Director at Dept. H. Q., for assignment to duty as Medical Officer at Fort Townsend, W. T., are confirmed (S. O. 47, April 11, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. E. Trenor, now on duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., will, on April 25, report to the C. O., San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surgeon C. V. Pettes (S. O. 37, April 10, D. C.)

Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on public business (S. O. 38, April 12, D. Cal.)

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will be relieved from duty, in the Dept. of the Platte, on receipt of this order, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for duty in that Dept. (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., will proceed from West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., to Reading, Penn., on public business (S. O., April 23, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month—on surgeon's certificate of disability—is granted Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen. (Governor's Island, N. Y.) During his absence Major W. H. Johnston, Paymr., will, in addition to his present duties, attend to those of the Chief Paymr. of the Dept. (S. O. 65, April 20, D. E.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 273, Nov. 23, 1882, W. D., as directs Major Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg. (then captain and assistant surgeon), to report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, is revoked, and he will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, proceed to report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Mo., for assignment to duty (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

1st Lieut. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., now on leave of absence in New York City, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East by the Comdg. Genl. of that Dept. on receipt of this order, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

Superintendent Thomas D. McAlpine, recently appointed, will proceed from Breidair, Gaston Co., N. C., to Seven Pines, Va., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

Post Chaplain Geo. W. Simpson is released from duty at

Fort Laramie, Wy. T., April 25, and will take post at Fort McKinney, Wy. T. (S. O. 39, April 17, D. P.)

THE LINE.

PROMOTIONS.

Under notification from the Adj't.-Gen. of the Army, the following promotion in the 16th Inf. is announced: 2d Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 16th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Love, retired, which carries him to Co. G, 16th Inf., post of San Antonio, Tex. Lieut. Cushman will, until further orders, report to the C. O. Fort Concho, for temporary duty (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. John Newton, Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, and Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, is constituted to meet in N. Y. City for the examination of the following named officers, with a view to their promotion in the Corps of Engineers when legally entitled thereto: Capt. Alexander M. Miller, 1st Lieut. William H. Bixby, and 2d Lieut. Edward Burr (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

CORPL. James Murray, Troop C, 7th Cav., Fort Meade, D. T., having been recommended for promotion in the Army, will report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., without delay, to Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf., president of the Board, for examination (S. O. 68, April 20, D. D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to the Adj't.-Gen. of the Army for a further extension of four months, 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 48, April 12, D. Columbia.)

One month, Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M. One month, Capt. G. A. Purington, 9th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 82, April 20, D. M.)

One month, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Platte and to apply for an extension of one month, Post Chaplain George A. England (S. O. 40, April 30, D. P.)

Twelve days, Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf. (S. O. 40, April 20, D. P.)

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf., further extended ten days (S. O., April 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., extended two months (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

Six months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Mil. Div. of Missouri, Post Chaplain John W. Jackson (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific and to apply for an extension of four months, Lieut.-Col. M. Bryant, 8th Inf., Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 35, April 13, D. M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., further extended one month (S. O. 12, April 18, M. D. A.)

Four months on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf. (S. O., April 23, W. D.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., is extended one day (S. O. 70, April 26, D. E.)

Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf., is, on the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept. of California, authorized to delay in San Francisco or vicinity, on account of his health, until about the 1st of June next, and will, under the orders of the Division Commander, perform such duties as his health permits (S. O. 34, April 12, M. D. P.)

One month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf., Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 88, April 21, D. M.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Capt. F. L. Shoemaker, 4th Cav., Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 84, April 23, D. M.)

STAFF DUTY.

The telegraphic instructions of March 22, 1883, directing 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav., instead of going to Fort Stanton, N. M., to proceed to Bayard, N. M., with a view to being appointed Adjutant 4th Cav., are approved (S. O. 40, April 16, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., having been appointed Regimental Q. M., will proceed from Fort Reno, I. T., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O. 81, April 19, D. M.)

2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., was ordered, April 9, to report at Vancouver Bks, at earliest convenience, for duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., is appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of troops in the field (S. O. 34, April 18, D. A.)

SPECIAL DUTY.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting J.-A., will proceed from Vancouver Bks, via Fort Cox d'Alema, to the Okanagan River, W. T., and investigate the reported disappearance of Indians on the northern portion of the Moses and Colville Reservations. Guide and Interpreter W. E. Everett will proceed to the Umatilla and Yakima Indian Agencies, for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the Indians in that section of country. During the absence of Capt. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, 21st Inf., will take charge and conduct the business of the J.-A.'s Office (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., from Portland to Vancouver, and return, on April 10, was under the written instructions of the Department Commander, which are confirmed. (Col. Merriam came down with Chief Moses to confer with Gen. Miles) (S. O. 47, April 11, D. Columbia.)

The telegraphic instructions of April 9, to the C. O. Fort Klamath, Ore., directing 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., to report to his regimental commander for field service, are confirmed (S. O. 47, April 11, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., Washington Bks, D. C., and Fort Monroe, Va., on public business of a special nature in connection with the saluting batteries at those posts (S. O. 67, April 21, D. E.)

A n. c. officer and two privates are ordered from Fort Spokane, W. T., to guard public stores, etc., at Fort Colville, abandoned (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Capt. Archibald H. Goodloe, 22d Inf., having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 41, D. Columbia, as relates to the disbursements of the Board for the purchase of horses for Light Bat. E, 1st Art., is so amended as to appoint 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art., A. A. Q. M. of the Board (S. O. 45½, April 7, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Justus M. Brown, Surg.; Capt. Wm. H. Bell, C. S., and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., was ordered to assemble at Newport Bks, Ky., April 23, to examine the set of quarters known as the Cottage (S. O. 38, April 23, D. S.)

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A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Maginnis, M. T., May 30, to report upon and fix the responsibility for the loss of four mules and two ponies. Detail: Capt. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf. (S. O. 68, April 20, D. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following named paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops therat on the master of April 30, 1883, as follows: Major J. P. Baker (now under orders for duty in the Dept. of Missouri), at Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Fort Riley and Hays, Kas.; Major W. M. Maynard, at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., Mo.; the recruiting parties at St. Louis, Mo.; Forts Gibson and Sill, L. T.; Elliott, Tex.; Supply and Reno, L. T.; Major H. G. Thomas, at Forts Lyon, Garland and Lewis, Pagosa Springs, the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo.; Major George F. Robinson and Major William F. Tucker will make all payments in the District of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the District Commander. After the completion of the payments, as already provided for in orders, upon the muster-rolls of April 30, the pay station at Fort Union, N. M., will be discontinued, and Major George F. Robinson will proceed to take post at El Paso, Tex. (S. O. 80, April 18, D. M.)

The following named paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops therat on April 30, 1883, as follows: Major William H. Johnston, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va.; Major I. O. Dewey, at Fort Wayne, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Brady, Mich.; Columbus Bks., Ohio, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Major John P. Willard, at Madison Bks., Fort Porter, and Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Major Charles I. Wilson, at Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and Plattsburg Bks., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Major William Arthur, at West Point, N. Y.; Fort Columbus and David's Island, N. Y. H., and Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Major Charles McClure, at Fort Adams, R. I.; National Armory, Springfield, Fort Warren, and Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me., and Kennebeco Arsenal, Augusta, Me. (S. O. 66, April 20, D. E.)

Major William Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 69, April 24, D. E.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

1st Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 23, Jan. 27, 1883, W. D., to take effect on the completion of any case that may be before it at the date of receipt of this order (S. O. April 24, W. D.)

The following assignment of recruits have been made: 75 to 5th Inf.; 50 each to 9th, 15th, 17th, and 18th Inf.; 90 to 6th Inf.; 25 to 13th Inf.; 90 to 1st Cav.; 45 to 2d Inf.; 16 to 21st Inf.; 50 to 10th Cav.

2d Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d Inf., now at these Headquarters, will report to 1st Lieut. F. B. Jones, 3d Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with a detachment of recruits for the 3d Inf.

Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., for Fort Snelling, Minn., April 27 (Order 75, April 23, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send all the recruits for the Dept. of Columbia, which will arrive at his post on April 17, to Vancouver Bks., W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on April 18, in charge of Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st Art. (S. O. 35, April 13, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., will proceed, on April 16, to Roseville Junction, Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, to receive from Capt. Francis E. Taylor, 1st Art., nine recruits for Co. C, 21st Inf., expected to arrive at that point on April 17, and proceed with the detachment to Fort Klamath, Ore., after which Lieut. Harlow will rejoin his proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 34, April 12, M. D. P.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

Under the decision of the General of the Army, G. O. 4, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, is revoked, and Capt. Coolidge will report to Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., commanding Fort Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty as Post Ordnance Officer and Instructor of Post Target Practice. In addition, Capt. Coolidge will perform the duties of Department Instructor in Rifle Practice (G. O. 9, April 11, D. P.)

Upon the question as to whether the non-commissioned staff and bands of regiments shall take part in rifle practice, the General of the Army directs "that every enlisted man be taught the use of the rifle and made to attend target practice" (Letter A. G. O., April 21.)

Circular 10, April 13, D. P., publishes extracts taken from the reports of gallery practice of companies in the Dept. of Plate for January.

Circular 4, April 8, D. T., publishes results of musketry and pistol practice, as shown by the monthly reports for February, 1883. The following are best scores (ten shots, as shown by form 30, c.) at each range: Carbine and Rifle Practice—At 600 yards, Capt. T. E. Rose, Co. C, 16th Inf., 88 per cent.; at 500 yards, Capt. E. S. Ewing, Co. B, 16th Inf., 92 per cent.; at 400 yards, Sergt. Claybran Woody, Troop C, 10th Cav., 88 per cent.; at 300 yards, Sergt. A. W. James, Troop B, 8th Cav., 88 per cent.; at 200 yards, Sergt. C. S. Durbin, Co. H, 16th Inf., 88 per cent.; at 100 yards, Corp. James Ellis, Troop L, 10th Cav., 92 per cent. Pistol Practice—At 60 yards, Private S. Vancouver, Troop K, 8th Cav., 78 per cent.; at 40 yards, Private E. W. Lawrence, Troop F, 10th Cav., 84 per cent.; at 30 yards, Private T. F. Richardson, Troop A, 8th Cav., 86 per cent.; at 20 yards, Private R. Williams, Troop L, 10th Cav., 98 per cent.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered: At Vancouver Bks., W. T., April 10. Detail: Major Francois L. Town, Med. Dept., president; Capt. James A. Hanghey, 1st Lieuts. Joseph W. Duncan and Charles A. Williams, 2d Lieuts. Charles H. Bonestell and Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., members, and Capt. George W. Evans, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., April 11. Detail: Major Daniel R. Larney, Pay Dept., president; Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav.; Capt. Samuel McKeever, James Miller, and Abner Haines, Jr., 1st Lieuts. James Ullo, Augustus R. Egbert, Horace B. Sarson, and John Kinzie, 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Spokane, W. T., April 16. Detail: Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf., president; Capt. Charles Keller and Henry Catley, 2d Inf.; Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Luther S. Ames and John K. Waring, 2d Lieuts. Henry H. Benham and William Moffatt, 2d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 12. Detail: Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Henry Wagner, William R. Parnell, and Edward Hunter, 1st Lieuts. Thomas Garvey, Peter S. Bonus, George B. Backus, and R. P. Page Wainwright, 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Foltz and Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Klamath, Ore., April 16. Detail: Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf., president; Capt. Charles Bendire and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Lapwai, I. T., April 13. Detail: Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., president; Capt. John H. Bartholf, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Albert G. Forsee and 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., April 19. Detail: Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Roach and 2d Lieut. E. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John McMartin and E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 65, April 16, D. D.)

At Fort Ellis, M. T., April 26. Detail: Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Inf., president; Capt. T. J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Mitchell, 2d Lieuts. William C. Butler and William E. P. French, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. F. W. Roe, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 65, April 18, D. D.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., May 1. Detail: Capt. Joseph Campbell, 4th Art., president; Capt. J. H. Cale, 2d Art.; Capt. Charles Morris and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummings, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Wiburn Loveridge, 3d Art., members, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catho, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 70, April 26, D. E.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., April 23. Detail: Capt. J. S. Pague, 5th Cav., president; Capts. A. E. Woodson and J. A. Augur, 5th Cav.; Capt. H. O. Paulding, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. F. Michler and H. S. Bishop, and 2d Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 39, April 17, D. P.)

At Fort Steele, Wy. T., April 25. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th Inf., president; Capt. W. I. Reed, 1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. L. D. Greene and G. W. McIver, 7th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. Quinton, 7th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 39, April 17, D. P.)

Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 70, D. M. (S. O. 79, April 17, D. M.)

2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf., and Sergt. Jacobson, Co. F, 23d Inf., having been subpoenaed as witness before a G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M., will proceed to that post, and report to 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 41, April 21, D. N. M.)

Capt. A. T. Smith, 8th Inf., will report to the C. O. 8th Inf., Angel Island, Cal., on or about April 24, to appear as witness before a Regimental Court-martial in the case of Sergt. Harry J. Ackley, Co. A, 8th Inf. (S. O. 39, April 14, D. Cal.)

Capt. L. H. Sanger, 17th Inf., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is detailed as an additional member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Totten, D. T., by par. 2, S. O. 55, D. (S. O. 68, April 20, D. D.)

The G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Totten, D. T., by par. 2, S. O. 55, D. D., will reconvene on Tuesday, May 1, 1883 (S. O. 68, April 20, D. D.)

1st Lieuts. E. K. Russell, Wm. P. Van Ness, and G. P. Cotton, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Cal.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Chas. K. Sams, to be discharged the service of the U. S. on receipt of this order by the C. O. Columbus Bks., O. (S. O. 88, A. G. O., April 17.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward William Hamberg, now at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. April 25, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Cornelius Collins, U. S. A., was tried at Fort Klamath, Ore., for drunkenness on duty, stealing hospital stores; found guilty on most of the counts, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement in Oregon State Penitentiary for two years and six months (G. C.-M. O. 11, March 31, D. Col.)

Ord. Sergt. Eugene Walsh is relieved from duty at Jackson Bks., La., and will proceed to Fort Livingston, La., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Hooten, who will proceed to Jackson Bks., La., for duty (S. O. April 23, W. D.)

The C. O. Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., will send Private Harry Harson, Co. H, 2d Inf., to report to the C. O. Fort Spokane, W. T., for field service as Hospital Steward, 2d Class (S. O. 47, April 11, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Bks. will send to the penitentiary at Salem, Ore., in charge of Sergt. C. F. West, General Service, military convict Cornelius Collins, late Hospital Steward (S. O. 47, April 11, D. Columbia.)

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Colonel E. A. Carr, commanding 6th Cavalry, issued the following order, dated Fort Lowell, A. T., Feb. 5, 1883: The regimental commander takes a pride and pleasure in transmitting to Privates Timothy Foley, James Mullins and John Witt, of Troop K, 6th Cavalry, the certificates of merit awarded them by the President of the United States for their distinguished gallantry at the fight with the hostile Apaches at Big Dry Wash, Arizona Territory, July 17, 1882. The Colonel commanding congratulates them that their merit has been thus signalized rewarded.

Receipt is acknowledged of a handy roster of the non-commissioned officers and band of the 16th U. S. Infantry.

Furloughs have been granted to the following named enlisted men: Four months to Private Charles Rembrandt, Co. G, 22d Inf.; three months to Private James W. Harvey, Troop K, 9th Cav., to take effect after his re-enlistment; four months to Private Wickliff Lyon, Troop B, 4th Cav.; four months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, to Private Ezekiel Washburn, Troop M, 8th Cav.; five months to Private Wm. G. Wamsley, E, 6th Cav., with permission to go beyond the seas; for four months, with permission to go to New York City, to Private John F. Falvey, E, 1st Inf.; for 30 days to Private Adelbert E. Flowers, G, 2d Inf.; four months to Sergeant Thomas Nolan, Troop E, 3d Cav., with permission to go to Baltimore, Maryland.

The unexecuted portion of the sentences in the case of the following military prisoners has been remitted: Private Corey Willbanks, band 1st Inf.; Private Thos. E. Brown, H, 8th Inf.; Private Albert C. Martin, Co. E, 20th Inf.; for six months to Private Wm. G. Wamsley, E, 6th Cav., with permission to go beyond the seas; for four months, with permission to go to New York City, to Private John F. Falvey, E, 1st Inf.; for 30 days to Private Adelbert E. Flowers, G, 2d Inf.; four months to Sergeant Thomas Nolan, Troop E, 3d Cav., with permission to go to Baltimore, Maryland.

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Jack Diamond, Lieut. Martin; Nora Diamond, Miss Martin; Kate Diamond, Mrs. Pratt; Marquis de Montessine, Dr. Birmingham; George Drew, Captain Goodale. The proceeds were devoted to assist in paying for the organ of the new Episcopal Church, at Silver City.

Department of Columbia.—The San Francisco Report of April 14, says: "While up above General Miles ordered a few changes of troops from garrison to camp life, for the summer, which will be effected within a few days. He ordered the changes mainly for the purpose of occupying the country, affording the settlers a feeling of safety, and of letting the Indians know that the troops were around."

Department of Texas.—A correspondent at Fort Ringgold, Texas, writes, under date of April 14: "The mercury is now permanently located at 108 deg. in the shade, which means in the house, as there is not any shade out of doors."

Division of the Pacific.—A Fort Halleck correspondent writes: Capt. Carr's Troop I, 1st Cavalry, now at Fort Halleck, Nev., will change station to Fort Walla Walla about July 1st next and no other troop is to replace it. Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, now at Halleck will go either to Fort Bidwell or to the Presidio of San Francisco. These changes indicate the early abandonment of Fort Halleck which was ordered late in 1882.

Department of Dakota.—A despatch of April 23d, from Helena in regard to British Crees raiding stock from the vicinity of Teton says: Troop I, Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. Norwood, was ordered April 18th, to proceed to the boundary line and attempt to intercept the raiders. The troop left the same day and travelled during the entire night. On their way to the boundary on Thursday, the 19th, the Sergeant of the troop with Indian scouts, who were in advance of the main column, came across a party of Crees with the stolen stock in their possession near the eastern end of White Horse Lake, not far from Sweet Grass Hills. The Crees deployed and opened fire upon the party. The leader of the Crees, while attempting to crawl to where the Sergeant had taken his position with the scouts, was killed by the Sergeant. Capt. Norwood, upon hearing the firing, hurried with his command to the scene of the fight, and deploying his force, commenced to dislodge the Indians. One more Cree was killed, after which the Indians escaped across the line. The stolen stock stampeded during the fight, and were not recovered. Gen. Ruger has established a summer camp of five companies in the Sweet Grass Hills; and if the Crees come over the line again they will doubtless be treated as hostiles."

A despatch of April 20 from Bozeman says:

Company D, 2d Cavalry, Lieut. French commanding, is on the warpath against a party of Piegan who had stolen ponies from the Crow a few days ago. The Indian police pursued the raiders without result, and Gen. Terry directed Major Gordon to send an expedition against them and to take the field himself if deemed advisable. The Major followed the troopers out from Fort Ellis and, taking an escort and Jack Barnett, the scout, with him, he will join the expedition at the boundary this morning. It is doubtful if the expedition will be fruitful of results, as the Piegan have had a good start and will probably round up the Crow ponies on the other side of the British line, while the military will follow the cold trail. But it will not be the fault of the expedition, which hurried to the front.

Department of the South.—A correspondent of the New York Times at St. Augustine, writing of President Arthur's recent visit, says:

Everybody who comes to St. Augustine is expected to visit the old fort—San Juan de Pinos it was called when first named, afterwards changed to San Marco, and later, when it came into possession of the United States, still again changed to Fort Marion. And everybody does visit it. From the Magnolia House the President started off alone to-day, and in the course of a long walk around town, in which he saw all the regular sights, he reached the old fort and the ancient city gates. All the guide books are full of descriptions of this most ancient of American fortifications. Ordinance Sgt. Edward McGuire, U. S. A., who has been the commandant and garrison for 17 years, and who lives in a cottage erected just within the southeastern angle of the inner or outer work, had been in a pucker of excitement ever since the arrival of the President, fearing that he would prowl around until he found the Sergeant without his best uniform on, and then, in the exercise of his power as the Commander-in-Chief, indignantly deprive him of his command for appearing in badly repaired trousers. The Sergeant is a veteran, and 30 years of service and more than twice 30 years of age have made his blue eyes dim, his side whiskers and moustache and sparse hair gray, his voice a trifle husky, and his legs just a bit shaky. His memory of the story he learned 17 years ago has not faded. He told it to the President just as he tells it to everybody else. He fortunately had on his good trousers when the President came. . . . It was late in the afternoon, and some time after the President had gone away, that some newspaper correspondents heard the old Sergeant repeat his story. He had made his parting speech, and had wound it up by his well-known allusion to St. Augustine as "the oldest town in the country, and only one that is finished," when one of the party asked: "How do you like the President?" "I haven't seen him yet," he replied, as he stroked his whiskers. "Why, he was here to-day, and you showed him through the fort." The Sergeant looked down at the crumpled coquin floor for a moment, then looked up with a startled expression, and rubbed his chin with his hand. The President's appearance was described. The Sergeant immediately recognized its likeness to his visitor. His hand went to his chin, a despairing look came into his watery eyes, and in a melancholy whisper he gasped: "Howly mither; I hadn't shaved."

Department of Arizona.—Indian Agent Wilcox telegraphed to Washington April 24 that a company of rangers are now near the San Carlos Agency, evidently intending to surprise the Indians. Their suspicious movements are exciting the Indians, and it is thought that serious results may ensue. The agent expressed the fear that the Indians cannot be influenced to act solely on the defensive, and says they should not be put to the test. Secretary Teller has directed Agent Wilcox to inform the rangers that they must not surprise the Indians. He has also directed Wilcox to acquaint the officers in charge of the troops with the situation in order that precautions may be taken to prevent trouble.

Late advices state that Gen. Crook broke camp at Wilcox April 23 and started for Guadalupe Canyon with 300 troops, 200 Indian scouts and twenty-one wagons. In a talk with Gen. Crook the Indian scouts told him that they wanted him to lead them against the Chiricahuas until all were exterminated or captured, as they could not hope for peace on the reservation themselves until that was done. The expedition was admirably appointed and supplied for ninety days. On their arrival at Guadalupe Canyon Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Gatewood commanding the scouts, with one company of troops under a picked officer, will penetrate the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains and the remainder of the command will be posted along the boundary. Capt. Dougherty has been ordered to join his command at Fort Apache to guard against the anticipated trouble with the White Mountain Apaches.

A despatch from Albuquerque says: "On April 19, Germino, one of the chiefs of Juhs Apaches, captured Prof. A. F. Bandelier, of the American Archaeological Institute; S. F. Balder, of Tucson, and a Mexican, near the village of San Cristobal, in the State of Sonora. The Apaches took the prisoners into the mountains, and it is nearly certain that they have been murdered. Prof. Bandelier has been investigating the Indian quarries in New Mexico and Arizona for several years. His father and family reside at Highland, Ill., a few miles east of St. Louis." There is no confirmation of this report, and it is questioned.

THE SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

H. OF THE A., A. G. O., April 6, 1883.
The Commanding General, Department of the South, through
Hqrs. Mil. Inv. of the Atlantic:

SIR: I am directed by the General of the Army to communicate for your information the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General U. S. Army, and to state that he holds that the findings and sentences of all Courts-martial should conform to the construction of the law as made therein:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, March 26, 1883.

This is a discussion of the 17th Article of War, which reads as follows:

"Any soldier who sells or, through neglect, loses or spoils his horse, arms, clothing, or accoutrements, shall suffer such stoppages, not exceeding one-half of his current pay, as a Court-martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage, and shall be punished by confinement or such other corporal punishment as the court may direct."

The Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Columbia submits a report to the headquarters of the Department in answer to the question whether, under the 17th Article of War, a Court-martial can legally sentence a soldier to suffer a stoppage of pay. And, following the opinion of my predecessor, as announced in the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General, 1880, pp. 5 and 6, he concludes that the Court-martial, sitting for the trial of a violation of this article, fills a two fold position—first, as a board to assess a loss, next as a criminal court to punish.

He accordingly suggests a form of finding and sentence, intended to keep these two acts of the court separated.

This comes up with the further suggestion of Major Gen. Schofield that it would be advisable, for the sake of uniformity, that the form of finding under the Article of War in question should be prescribed at the Headquarters of the Army.

I do not see the advantage of dividing the finding of the Court-martial, as that one part of it should appear as though it were a valuation by a board of Survey, and the rest a punishment by Court-martial. On the contrary, it would not, in my opinion, be consistent with the history of the (now) 17th Article of War; besides being wholly unnecessary.

The article, as incorporated into our military code, was taken from the English Articles of War; in adopting which we also adopted the common law military which clung about them. An important part of this common law was the construction which the different articles had received in England, and the most reliable expounders were the writers on military law. Samuel (one of the very best) says:

"The common punishment, applicable to those who may be convicted by a General Court-martial of any one of the offences specified, is—

"That they shall at their own charge make good the public loss or damage" (p. 518).

Later writers take the same view. Thus Hough (Practice of Courts-Martial, p. 260), discussing the corresponding article of those of the East India Company, says: "In addition to all other punishments, to make good at his own expense the loss or damage sustained;" (though this was to be recovered in a civil court).

And to the same effect Simmons on Courts-Martial, 1873—p. 95. Pipon and Collier (p. 110), speaking of the punishment under the 84th Article of the Mutiny Act, which relates to the same subject, say that the offender "must be sentenced in addition to any other punishment, to make good the loss or damage to be ascertained by evidence" . . . And "if the offender remains in the service, he may be put under stoppages to the amount of half his pay and allowances, until the amount ascertained is made good."

Our own general practice has heretofore been in accordance with the above—that is to say, the stoppage for the sake of reimbursing the Government has been treated as a part of the sentence, and this ever since the promulgation of General Order No. 110, 1876, A. G. O., which, revoking General Order No. 36 of the same year, prescribes that "in these cases the stoppage imposed by a garrison or regimental Court-martial—or in time of war as field officer's court—is not limited to one month's pay, but only by the amount necessary to reimburse the Government, and the conditions imposed in said 17th Article of War."

If the stoppage is a part of the sentence, this, of course, would not hold good, as it would be in violation of the 83d Article of War, defining the powers of the inferior Courts-martial.

That it is a part of the sentence is recognized by the Army Regulations, par. 1747, which says: "When charged for loss of or damage to property are made against an enlisted man by sentence of Courts-martial, the officer responsible," etc.

Also by sec. 4818, Revised Statutes, U. S., which reads as follows: "For the support of the Soldiers' Home the following funds are set apart and are hereby appropriated: All stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of Courts-martial, over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of Government or of individuals," etc.

The Regulations also prescribe Boards of Survey for the assessment of losses in such cases; but, when Courts-martial are ordered, boards of survey would be unnecessary.

Referring to G. C. M. O. No. 74, Headquarters of the Army, 1882, which is mentioned in these papers, I am of opinion that the form of finding and sentence therein promulgated is in accordance with both the English and generally the American history of the 17th Article of War, and the language of the Article itself. I therefore do not advise the promulgation of any new form of finding.

D. G. SWAIN, Judge-Advocate-General.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

APRIL 14, 1883.

Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., has been here on official business, being en route to Fort Cameron, which is to be abandoned and sold, April 30. The buildings are of stone and very fine and substantial. The breaking up of these posts will add three more companies to the garrison and begin to crowd the officers down to their allowance, in some cases, probably. It won't be for long, however, for Dame Rumor says that some of the Sixth are to build Fort Thornburgh, for which an appropriation of \$90,000 has been secured. The present and progressive policy of the Army is concentration near or on the railroads, and, in case of Thornburgh, a fatal error will be committed unless the post be removed to the South adjacent to the new line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. It is hoped that the Department commander will investigate the situation before the appropriation is used. If it is built by the 6th Infantry, Major Bush, a fine executive officer, will doubtless have charge of its construction.

Congressman Cassidy, of Nevada, has given the appointment of cadet to West Point to Gen. Connor's son, Edward, a young man of promise. Surg. S. M. Horton expects to be relieved from duty here this summer, his future station being unknown.

Lieut. Byrne has returned from a long leave and a delightful stay in Washington and the East. It is unnecessary to say that he had a royal old time.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Pensacola March 31.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 13. All well on board.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Was at Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 26.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 21. Did not leave Port Royal until April 18, on account of bad weather.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Left Hampton Roads, Va., April 21, for Norfolk, Va.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildea. Sailed from Savannah for Charleston, S. C., April 19. Arrived at Charleston April 25, and will sail for Hampton Roads April 28.

South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in temporary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 2, from Santa Cruz. In good condition.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo when last heard from. She will return to the United States the latter part of the summer or early fall of the present year.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Antwerp April 19 from Havre.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Orders have been given to fit her for a two years' cruise.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 18.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, March 21.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Callao, Peru, March 3, waiting arrival of a new crank shaft, or orders from the Navy Department.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Was to be ready at Callao by March 20 for the purpose of conveying eclipse party to the Caroline Island. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti: then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From thence she will return to Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11. She went to sea Jan. 27, with one case of yellow fever on board, and with orders to go south as far as Juan Fernandez or further if necessary, should more fever appear on board. She has not yet been heard from.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Honolulu, March 13. Was to proceed on March 21 to Callao under sail, expecting to arrive in 60 days, or about May 20.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fife. At Valparaiso, March 6.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Honolulu, March 18. Will remain there until further orders.

On leaving Honolulu will visit Apia, Samoa, and thence go to Callao, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Islands on the way. Comdr. Pearson is authorized to visit the Tonga group if he thinks it advisable.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.

ASHUETO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullian. Wrecked at the Lamooch Islands, in the Straits of Formosa, Feb. 21.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. A cable despatch reports her arrival at Capetown, Africa, March 31, en route to China. All well on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. At Alexandria, Egypt, March 12. Sailed March 15 for Aden.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Hong Kong, China, March 13. Would remain there for the purpose of acting, in case of necessity, in connection with the wreck of the *Ashuelot*. Some of the crew of which have been transferred to her and some to the *Richmond*.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Tientsin, China. She would follow the *Richmond* (which was ordered to leave Hong Kong April 10) to Corea.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Kerrett. At Hong Kong March 13. Would sail April 10 for Nagasaki, for the purpose of conveying the U. S. Minister to Corea. From there would proceed to Yokohama, where Rear Admiral Clift would turn over the command to Rear Admiral Crosby.

On Jan. 24 visited Macao, and exchanged the usual civilities and salutes. On Feb. 16, half mast'd colors, and at noon fired a salute of 13 guns, as a mark of respect to the memories of Rear Admirals Purviance, Schenck, Strong, Stauby and Wyman. Feb. 22, our national anniversary, dressed ship, and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns. All these ceremonies were participated in by the foreign men-of-war present. The shore battery also saluted at noon. The Russian ironclad, *Duke of Edinburgh*, arrived on Feb. 25. On March 10, joined with the other men of war in port, in dressing ship and firing a salute at noon, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Russia.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Alton D. Brown. Arrived at St. Thomas March 30. From there she goes to Kingston, Jamaica, Havana, and Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunny ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sail, flag-ship of

training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews, Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH. 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise, Left New York April 18 for Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA. 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15. Arrived at Lisbon March 22.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Arrived at Aspinwall, U. S. of C., April 12. All well.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, April 2, for San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard, N. Y. School ship. At foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Fortress Monroe April 24. She caught the gale off Hatteras, and had a heavy time. Arrived at Washington, D. C., April 25.

In a dispatch dated Key West, Fla., April 12, Commander Kellogg reports the results of his search for Antonia Knoll off Cape San Antonio. He says: As a result of my examination I am led to the following conclusion: That the ten fathom patch, as reported, does not exist, but is a portion of Antonia Knoll. That the four fathom patch said to be N.W. from the lighthouse and the two fathom patch do not exist, but are a part of the soundings of the reef. There are in my mind other reasons (besides the soundings) confirming the non-existence of the Sancho Pardo Shoal. The chart puts it right in the track of vessels, and were it there it would wreck many yearly, besides being easily seen in all weathers. In running all lines of soundings the hand lead was kept going constantly. On the 27th ult., having completed the survey of Antonia Knoll, I steered in for the reef, for the purpose of making an examination, but the heavy sea and wind prevented my attempting it either with the vessel or the boats. Twice I went in and anchored on the reefs, neither time being able to carry more than $\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms. In my judgment no ships drawing over 15 feet should attempt it. The line of light-blue water shows an average of three feet more water than the dark water outside. After passing the reef from 4 to 5 fathoms can be carried to within one mile of the Cays. The reefs extend fully one and a half miles to the westward of the position laid down on the chart. Currents in the vicinity of the Cape set with prevailing winds and close to the reef to the southward. On the morning of the 25th ult., while steaming out over the reef, we experienced the most severe squall that I have ever known nearly one hour's duration. Two anchors, with a long scope of chain, were hardly sufficient to bring the vessel up. The survey was under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Everett, to whose intelligent and assiduous work the success of the undertaking is largely due.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH of April 20, from St. Petersburg, states that the International Polar Convention has announced that, owing to the decision of the American and other governments not to prolong the polar observations at the different stations, all expeditions, excepting where they are ice-bound, will return to their homes in September next.

La Defense Coloniale, St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17, 1883, says: "The American training ship *Jamestown*, now anchored in the harbor of Forte de France, has given a good example to our free thinkers of to-day. We learn that the commander of this vessel made a request to his consul, that the young people under his orders who practice the Catholic religion, might have proper facilities in the accomplishment of their Easter duties. This request was warmly received by the clergy of the capital city, and the Abbe Butand, who speaks English, was put at the disposition of our young co-religionists. It is in this manner that the Republic of the United States understands liberty of conscience, knowing that religious sentiment can only be favorable to its free institutions."

The Treasury Department has been informed that the life boat and certain apparatus used at our life-saving stations in saving life and property from shipwreck, which formed part of the exhibit sent by the Government to the International Fish Exposition to be held at London, were lost at sea. The boat and apparatus were fastened on the spar deck of the steamer on which they were shipped, and during a heavy gale were swept overboard. Another boat and apparatus will be despatched immediately.

Speaking of the sea sickness of the party on board the *Tallapoosa*, the correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says: "The President held out longer, but he, too, the best sailor of all, at last grew pale, and sought seclusion in his state room on the quarter deck. At 8 o'clock, when eight bells were struck, Mr. Baxter, the officer of the watch, went to the President's state room to make his report to the Commander-in-Chief. Aleck Powell, who sat at the state room door, let Mr. Baxter in after some hesitation. 'Eight bells, sir,' announced Mr. Baxter. There was no motion of the recumbent form of the Commander-in-Chief, but his voice was heard responding, 'Make it so, sir.' When Mr. Chandler had been reminded half a dozen times by Mr. Baxter that eight bells had been struck, he inquired with less than his usual good humor: 'Well, what of it?' and then, remembering the formal answer, gave it with an apology, and in a tone that might have led Mr. Baxter to believe that the Secretary of the Navy thought the time of day thing of no consequence and life itself a matter of indifference. The President alone of all the party appeared at the breakfast table, and had become so accustomed to the rolling of the ship that he spent most of the day reading tales from Blackwood, under the awning of the quarter deck."

ANSWERING Mr. Gourley.—On the 23d of February, in the British Parliament, who asked how many steamers of the Mercantile Marine had been registered at the Admiralty as having complied with the regulations necessary for utilizing them as auxiliaries to the Navy, and what measures had been adopted for supplying them with gunners, guns, torpedoes, and other naval armor, at home and abroad, when needed—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that 280 steamers have been entered on the official Admiralty register as having complied with the regulations necessary for utilizing them as auxiliaries to the navy. With regard to the second question, the Secretary to the Admiralty stated that measures have been adopted for the purposes referred to, but that it

would be hardly right to state them in detail. The reports from the different Marine Divisions show that the progress of the Marine Infantry men in big gun drill has been most excellent during the past year, undoubtedly owing to the fact that the government give each man a penny per day extra for proficiency in gun practice. At present it is estimated that 1,200 men from the three divisions of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth have passed the required examination, and in three or four years' time it is believed that the three divisions will be able to turn out at least 6,000 Marines who can do the duty of seamen gunners.

AMONG the passengers on the steamer *Labrador*, which arrived at New York April 26, were the following naval cadets from the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*: W. F. Flounoy, C. M. Perkins, R. R. Cockle, J. A. Hoogewerff, Guy G. Rodgers, A. C. Oliphant, J. L. Rees, E. E. Capenhorn and W. M. Robinson. They are going to the Naval Academy to stand their final examination.

At a meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on the 24th inst., the following officers were admitted to membership: Civil Engineer U. S. Grant White, Lieut. Charles J. Badger and Lieut. John Garvin. Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Captain B. B. Taylor, was paid amount of benefit, \$3,138.60. The eighteenth assessment (for death of late Capt. Taylor) will be made May 1.

ADMIRAL Cooper returned from the flagship *Tennessee* to Washington this week for the purpose of consulting with Secretary Chandler regarding repairs for that vessel. On a recent trip of the *Tennessee* a portion of the steampipe blew off, so severely scalding one of the men about the head and shoulders that he subsequently died. A careful examination was made, and it was discovered that the patch which blew off was not a repaired patch, but in all probability was an original defect in the machinery, which had been skillfully concealed. The desire of the Admiral is to have a thorough overhauling of the *Tennessee* before putting her into service again.

A CABLE despatch from Rear Admiral Crosby, received at the Navy Department April 26 from Hong Kong, announces his having taken command of the naval force on the Asiatic Station April 21.

A PRIVATE letter from one of the officers of the North Atlantic fleet to a friend in New Orleans says: "The fleet after leaving New Orleans sailed under orders, together exercising in squadron drill until arriving at Tortugas, where they separated. The *Kearsarge* touched at Matanzas on the evening of April 7, and sailed thence for Charleston, S. C., making the run in 51 hours. The trip was a delightful one, and the weather pleasant, with light cool breezes. The officers and men alike look back upon their stay in New Orleans with the greatest pleasure, and appreciate all the social courtesies and kindnesses extended to them while there, and anticipate with pleasure their return to the bosomites and enjoyments of the Crescent City."

THERE was recently cast at the foundry at Mare Island Navy-yard a fog bell for the lighthouse station of Alcatraz Island, which is claimed to be the largest bell that has been cast on the Pacific coast. The dimensions are: Weight, 3,333 pounds; diameter of bell at the mouth, 4 ft. 7 ins.; diameter at the crown, 2 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; thickness of sound bow where clapper strikes, 4 ins.; key note, D. The tone is loud and remarkably melodious.

THE twenty-first annual reunion of the Farragut Veteran Association, composed of the survivors of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, was held at the Grand Army Hall, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, to the Tennessee.

APRIL 24.—Commander Francis M. Bunc and Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, to examination for promotion.

Naval Cadet Robert Stewart, Jr., to examination for promotion on the 10th of May next.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant George W. Mentz to special duty in the Navy Department on the 1st of May.

Ensign Charles C. Marsh to accompany Professor Thompson, of the Geological Survey, to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, on special duty, on May 12th, next. On completion of duty will return to resume present duties.

Ensign E. E. Wright and B. W. Hodges to the training ship New Hampshire.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore to the Tallapoosa. Asst. Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence to special duty at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Naval Cadets Thomas H. Matthews, Robert P. F. Forshaw, James E. Byrne, Clarence H. Matthews, Samuel Bryan, and B. H. Craig, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

APRIL 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 25.—Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Fideleo S. Carter, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to duty on board the Richmond.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simon, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of May 17, next, from San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Alva A. Austin, from the Richmond on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Isaac Hazlett, from the Kearsarge on the 1st of May, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, from the training ship New Hampshire on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Edmunds F. Leiper, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Naval Cadet Wm. H. Stayton, from the Despatch on the 30th of April, and ordered to examination for graduation.

Sailmaker M. W. Watkins, from duty as member of an Inventory Board at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Isaac G. K. Reeves from the Tallapoosa, and granted six months' leave.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Paymaster Geo. M. Allen has been extended three months from April 21.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Sidney A. Stanton to torpedo instruction; he is detached from the Navy-yard, Washington and granted six months' leave from May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Engineer Chas. E. Manning, for nine months from April 30.

BOARD OF INSPECTION.

Captain R. W. Meade, Commander H. L. Howison, Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson and Naval Constructor Edward Hart, of the Board of Inspection, reported on April 24 to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for duty in connection with the appraisal of certain vessels at Annapolis.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 25, 1883:

Bushrod Bennett Taylor, captain, April 22, Washington City.

James C. Palmer, medical director (late Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy), at his residence in Washington, April 24.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman to be a Lieutenant-Commander from June 2, 1882.

Ensign Charles M. McCartney to be a Master from June 20, 1882.

PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineers Albert W. Stahl, Arthur T. Woods and Wm. S. Smith to be Assistant Engineers from June 10, 1882.

Lieutenant Zora L. Tanner has passed a satisfactory examination and will be promoted to Lieutenant-Commander.

Masters Wm. P. Clason and Wm. C. Babcock have passed satisfactory examinations and will be promoted to Lieutenants.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

First Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson, to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., upon the expiration of his present sick leave.

Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Turner, to command the Marine Guard of the Nipic.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

FEBRUARY 26.—Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, Master T. E. D. W. Veeder, Cadet Midshipmen S. H. Wright and S. H. Williamson, Passed Assistant Engineer R. R. Leitch, and Cadet-Engineer W. T. Webster, detached from the Ashuelot and ordered to the Richmond.

Master F. S. Hotchkiss, Assistant Engineer J. M. Pickrell, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, detached from the Ashuelot and ordered to the Monoacy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers transferred from Monoacy to the Richmond.

FEBRUARY 27.—Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, in addition to present duties, was ordered to special duty in connection with the disposal of the wreck of the Ashuelot.

Lieutenant D. H. Mahan detailed to take charge of four men from the Richmond and proceed to Launcok Island for the purpose of guarding the wreck.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 26, 1883.

"Forward!" has been the battle cry of the Naval Academy since Capt. Ramsay has been superintendent. Useless appendages have been stricken from the order of exercises, and useful studies instituted, and crisp action and faithful work are demanded of all within its pale. The two departments that will feel, and have felt, the benefit of these changes are those of Steam Engineering and Seamanship, Naval Tactics, and Naval Construction.

Although a nautical school, no seamanship was taught a cadet until he had been one year at the Academy. There were, however, a great many drills, and it was not long before the "pleb" was as polished in and familiar with the manual of arms as a New York militiaman, and that too when probably he was still speaking of the stern of a ship, as "this end of 'er," and the bow as "that end of 'er." The dress parades and the naval brigade practice, with its thunders of artillery, made very effective shows when Congressmen, foreign legations, or fair damsels visited the institution, but then it did not tell a cadet one whit how to splice a rope, luff the ship, or box the compass. Then, when a cadet did begin seamanship in his third year, he had the remarkable period of two hours a week allotted him for attaining some knowledge of the fundamental principles of his profession!

Not one study of the curiosities was touched; but a vast change has been made in the amount and manner of teaching seamanship. As soon as a cadet drops his citizenship, and reports for duty he enters upon the practical work of seamanship. He is taken to the rigging loft, and there he is taught marlinspike seamanship for five periods, or ten hours, a week. The most intelligent sailors of the yard are called upon to assist the officers of the department instructing the cadets in the mysteries of those invincible knots that sailors are famous for tying. Seated in the midst of a group of cadets, an old salt will run a rope around its fellow, and there before their eyes the cadets see the tie, the splice, and the hitch, and then they take a hand till it too gets the cunning that can only come of practice.

The third class take up practical sailmaking, cutting and fitting, and rigging. In these the cadets are required to do practical work. The second class have anchors and chains, reefing and handling sails, stowage, management of boats, etc.

The first class, having been taught in the practical work about six for three years, take up the theory of seamanship, four periods a week during the first term (eight hours), and five periods the second term. The text books are Luce's "Seamanship" (revised), Law of Storms, Rules of Road, and U. S. Naval Tactics.

In addition to this, the United States ship *Wyoming* makes weekly trips to the Chesapeake, using steam or sail, as the tide and weather make most convenient. On these weekly cruises the cadets act as seamen and petty officers, and are required to do the practical work of seamen. In addition, a graduate of the Academy has two summer cruises in his course, etc. If a cadet is at all pliable, by the time he has graduated from Annapolis he has a good knowledge of the theories of seamanship, a fair understanding of practical work, and an excellent rudimentary education.

The model-room is no small part of the course. Here are the designs of ships from the catamaran of the South Sea Islander up to the double-turreted monitor of America; and here the cadets are explained the beginning of things marine, from keel to tip, and it is not an unfrequent sight, in this interesting room, to see cadets conning the ropes over, or gathered in a group around an old sail, learning the intricacies of an insolvable knot.

So interested are the cadets in the practical part of seamanship that it frequently happens when the call is sounded for the daily afternoon hours holiday, some stick to their work in preference to wandering about the delightful grounds of the Academy to the charming strains of the post band.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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In Orders of April 9 and 25, Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., announces the course of instruction and drills for the Engineer Battalion during the coming season. The course includes military engineering, torpedo service, military map making, field photography, field astronomy, field magnetic observations, use of the Repsold base apparatus, tidal and current measurements, instruction in target firing and infantry tactics. The course is a thorough one, and General Abbot's order indicates that the battalion will have plenty to do during the summer.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in a recent circular, says it has come to his knowledge that there are officers serving in the Department of the Plate inclined to complain of a non-sufficiency of orders governing drills, etc. General Howard, however, seems to think those in force are sufficient, an opinion in which we fully concur, as indeed the general impression has been that there were too many orders on the subject, and that their very number tended to confusion and possibly neglect.

A MEMBER of the family of the late General Delafield writes us as follows: "It has quite troubled me to read in the JOURNAL of Saturday, April 21, in 'The Military Academy' letter, that 'the Superintendent . . . resigned to join the enemy.' Col. Richd. Delafield, three years later General and Chief Engineer, was the Superintendent when the Light Battery was equipped and manned and ordered to Washington City in the winter of 1861 (in the month of January, if my memory serves). On March 1, 1861, he was relieved by Col. A. H. Bowman, and as you doubtless very well know,

neither he nor Col. Delafield ever joined the enemy. Through a mistake on the part of the JOURNAL correspondent, you have inadvertently been led into publishing a statement which all the facts in the case clearly disprove. No name being mentioned, the announcement is, perhaps, less harmful than it might otherwise be. But it is an error I should like to see corrected; and shall feel deeply grateful to you if you will do so, and thus remove what might seem a stain on Gen. Delafield's military record and honor, and a reproach to his memory."

The allusion of our correspondent was undoubtedly to Brevet Major P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Engineers, who was, it will be remembered, Superintendent of the Military Academy for five days, from January 23, 1861, when he relieved Col. Delafield, until January 28, 1861, when he was himself relieved by Col. Delafield, who had been reappointed by Joseph Holt, who succeeded, as Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, to whom Major Beauregard owed his appointment. As Major Beauregard did not resign until three weeks after he was relieved from the Military Academy (Feb. 20, 1861), it was not strictly correct to speak of him as the Superintendent. Colonel Delafield continued at the Academy until March 1, 1861, when he was relieved by Major Bowman.

A TABLE has been published in England giving the ages of generals commanding the German, French, and English armies. In Germany the average age is 67, in France it is 60, in England it is 68. The average age of the eleven general officers of the United States Army is 56, the retiring age being 64. Of the French, it should be said that no General of Division in France is allowed to remain in command of a corps d'armes in active service beyond the age of 65. Some of the individual ages are these: English—Lord Napier, of Magdala, 73; W. C. Napier, 65; Sir T. M. Steele, 63; Sir A. Horsford, 65; Sir Henry De Bathe, 60; Lord Wolseley, 50. German—Count Brandenburg, 64; Baron Barnekow, 74; Blumenthal, 73; Prince Albert of Prussia, 46; Obernitz, 64; Baron Mantteuffel, 74. French—Lecomte, 66; Février, 60; Wolff, 60; Marquis de Gallifet, 53; Dumont, 60. The birthdays of our General officers were as follows: Gen. Sherman, Feb. 18, 1820; Gen. Sheridan, March 6, 1831; Gen. Hancock, Feb. 14, 1824; Gen. Schofield, Sept. 29, 1831; Gen. Pope, March 16, 1823; Gen. Howard, Nov. 8, 1830; Gen. Terry, Nov. 10, 1827; Gen. Augur, July, 1821; Gen. Crook, Sept. 8, 1828; Gen. Miles, Aug. 8, 1839; Gen. Mackenzie, August, 1840.

The Cheyenne *Leader* very sensibly says in a recent number: "Two requests have lately been made of us by Fort Laramie parties to have their grievances ventilated in the press. It won't do. If they are having trouble, it is likely either their own fault or they can obtain justice through the proper channels at the post. When they ask a newspaper to take up their fight, they are assuming that justice will not be done a soldier at Fort Laramie, a fact we are not ready to believe. If their trouble is no more than the squabbles and hardships of soldier life, we advise them to grin and bear it, and when their terms of enlistment are out not to again join the military."

If every newspaper was as sensible as the *Leader* the public service would be much benefited.

THE questions which arose in the British Parliament this week in regard to the action of our Government in regard to the Irish conspiracies hatched and fostered in America against England recall the correspondence of 1864 in regard to the manufacture of Greek fire in Canada, to be used for destructive purposes in some of our chief Northern cities. On the 3d of December, 1864, Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hill, 5th U. S. Artillery, commanding the District of Michigan, headquarters at Detroit, wrote to Gen. Hooker, commanding the Northern Department, saying he had received information "that very extensive preparations are being made in Canada for burning, not only cities on the lakes, but others, and it is very necessary that great precaution and vigilance should be observed everywhere. I have the assurance," he added, "that Greek fire is being prepared in Windsor, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit will be the principal cities to be burned, and there will be armed attempts to rob and plunder. Cincinnati and Louisville are also mentioned. I am also informed that by some means a large number of rebel soldiers have been introduced into Canada. Some, it is said, have been furloughed and have made their way through the lines. I have at this time very excellent means of obtaining information, and the only apprehension I have is that the person in my employ may fail me at the last moment. In Detroit I have called the attention of the

hotel keepers to the necessity of observing great vigilance in regard to their guests, and the hotels are daily visited by a secret agent in my employ."

Gen. Hooker forwarded this report to Gen. Townsend Dec. 6, saying: "A few days since advices of a similar import were received by me. With regard to attacks from armed bodies of rebels I feel much less apprehension than from individual efforts to burn and plunder our cities, as my means of information are such that I hope to be able to anticipate the former."

On Dec. 12, 1864, Gen. Townsend submitted the correspondence to Secretary of State Seward, and the following day Mr. Seward sent it to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, to bring the matter before the British Government.

Mr. Adams reported that the subject was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, who returned the opinion "that the parties might at once be proceeded against in the courts as guilty of a high offence against Her Majesty's authority and the peace of the Kingdom. If the people engaged were not acting under belligerent authority they were liable as criminals to the claim of extradition under the treaty. If, on the other hand, they could prove that they were so acting, then they were liable as violators of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory."

This significant correspondence is now brought forward, and will naturally create much discussion.

THE following is an accurate list of Army officers who will be placed upon the retired list by reason of having reached the age of 64 years, during the remainder of the year 1883: Capt. Wm. Adams, Ordnance Storekeeper, July 14; Brig. General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General, August 23; Colonel James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster General, August 31; Col. and Brevet Major General H. J. Hunt, 5th Artillery, September 14; Captain Robert Pollock, 21st Infantry, September 17; Colonel and Brevet Major General George W. Getty, 4th Artillery, Oct. 2; Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Swift, Medical Department, Oct. 8; Chaplain Charles M. Blake, Dec. 24.

THE SERVICES AND THE CITIZENS.

DURING an evening spent at one of the New York Clubs much frequented by professional men, we became possessed incidentally of the following fragment of conversation, which is repeated here for the special behoof of our officers of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

First Speaker—"And consider the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. You see there as intelligent, capable, and earnest a body of men as are to be found in the faculty of any college, and yet their work receives so little recognition that they are compelled to live on a pittance, and nothing is allowed them for improving the school, which they might, with proper encouragement, make one of the finest institutions in the world. And yet that —— Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads gets all of the money it needs."

Second Speaker—"Yes, the Artillery School suffers as all such institutions, under political control, must, from a want of appreciation of the value of thorough intellectual and professional training."

One of the speakers was a prominent lawyer of New York, the other a professor in one of the oldest and best known of our institutions of learning—not the Military Academy, by the way. The significance of the conversation is in the fact that, as we have reason to believe, it expresses the sentiments of a very considerable body of intelligent men who will, we hope, some day have more influence than now upon the legislation which controls the Army and the Navy. It only needs that they should better understand the Service, that they should realize how large a body of conscientious and intelligent workers they really contain to awaken their most active sympathies on their behalf. The difficulty is that the class of men capable of appreciating good work seldom find their way into the workshops of the Army and Navy, and do not therefore realize so clearly as it is well they should, that it is only possible to understand them by following them in their everyday routine. The gentleman of seemingly abundant leisure who lounges about New York enjoying the first taste of civilization he has had for years; the anxious youth seeking the short cut to preference by way of Washington, are too often mistaken for the representatives of Service occupations.

Officers off duty, or temporarily removed from the real and active life of the profession are, in fact, the only representatives of the Army and Navy of whom the majority of our worthy fellow-citizens have any knowledge. That is, the public at the best almost never see officers except when they are enjoying a well-earned

respite from more or less severe work, and often from hardships unknown in ordinary civilized life. The misfortune of our Army and Navy is, that their work lies so largely outside of and out of sight of popular appreciation, and the value of such essays as that which recently received the gold medal of the Naval Institute is in directing the attention of officers to the methods by which they can both train themselves for their professional career and at the same time do work, the immediate value and necessity for which is well understood. The traditions of countries under the constant menace of jealous neighborhoods have little application to this country, and though the principles of the military service remain the same they must have a new application to the circumstances and necessities of a country so exceptionally situated as ours.

CHIEF MOSES AND HIS RESERVATION.

THE Oregon papers report that early in the present month Chief Moses appeared at Fort Spokane, of which Lieut.-Col. Merriam, 2d Infantry, is in command, to know the meaning of rumors he had heard concerning the division of his reservation. Col. Merriam told him he had no official information and asked Moses if he desired him to send any word to Department Commander, Gen. Miles, to which he replied as follows: "A few years ago I had trouble in my heart. I carried a gun everywhere and expected sometime to die in battle. I saw Gen. Howard. He asked me to be friendly, and sent me to Washington to see the great chief, Gen. Hayes. He was kind to me and marked out a reservation for me and my people. He promised that it should be permanent. It made me very happy. I trusted the Government. I put away my gun. I made up my heart to live at peace, and to die a natural death. I have been told by Indians and white men that the Government was only trifling with me and would take away my land again. I would not listen to such talk, and I have been laughed at. The common Indian and the common white man amount to very little and their talk has not disturbed me. The soldiers and the commanders amount to more; but the great chief at Washington is a mighty chief, and he speaks, his word and his promise should be as strong as law. I will wait now until I know what he says."

So Moses was taken to Fort Vancouver by Colonel Merriam to see Gen. Miles, arriving at Vancouver on the 4th of April. The cause of his excitement was the appearance of the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 23, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory, lying within the following described boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence due south fifteen miles; thence due east to the Okanakon river; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people, by Executive orders of April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, be, and the same is hereby re-stated to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Some years ago, as the Portland *Oregonian* reminds us, in order to extinguish the claim of Chief Moses to certain lands in and about the Spokane and Colville country, and in the great bend of the Columbia river, the Government set him apart a reservation on the north side of the Columbia. Though Moses regretted to give up the country, he finally consented to do so, on the assurance that he would never be disturbed upon his reservation lands. Moses himself made a trip to Washington to see about the matter, where it took a long time to overcome his doubts and objections. But President Hayes bade him dismiss his fears, assured him that the Government would keep its faith, and told him to go home and move his people to their new seat. Upon his return he had a good deal of difficulty to reconcile his people to the compact, but they finally moved on to the reservation where they have been for more than two years. Their title to it is based upon two Executive orders issued March 6, 1880, which we give here, omitting for the sake of brevity the description of the tract in question.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following described boundaries, . . . be, and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following described boundaries . . . be, and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

We should be glad to know how these executive orders are to be reconciled with one another and with good faith. Is it strange that Chief Moses should be, as he is described, "angry all the way through" and

that trouble with him and his people is in prospect. The *Oregonian* says:

These Indians are not numerous. They can muster perhaps six hundred men. But a less number of Modocs and a less number of the country, while they made its Army mourn the loss of great numbers of its best officers and men, terrorized the country for hundreds of miles, and cost the Government tremendous exertions and millions of money to subdue them. There was some ground for the claim that the Modocs and Nez Perces had ceded by treaty the lands in dispute. But there is no such ground in Moses and his people by express stipulation, which was confirmed by solemn covenant; yet here is an order to take a large part of the reservation away.

It is not to be supposed that the President has acted in this matter upon his own motion. By whom were the representations made which led to the order? In case of an outbreak on the part of these Indians somebody will have to answer this question. It may be that the delegate from Washington Territory could give some information as to the incidents which led up to the executive order. Of course it is well enough understood that the real cause, the cause which lies behind all others, was a desire on the part of certain white persons, whoever they may be, to occupy the lands. But the Government should not trifly with the Indians in this way. Either it ought to stop making promises to them, or keep its promises. It would be far better to refuse peremptorily to recognize the right of the Indian to lands anywhere than to tell him he should have certain lands as his own, and then take them from him. . . . Officers of the Army, who are in contact with the Indians in cases like the present one, are in a most trying position. They see how outbreaks are brought about, yet are powerless to prevent them; they see how outbreaks could be averted, yet can take no steps that way. They can do nothing in advance to hold the Indians under restraint, and though they may foresee the result to which it all surely tends, they are forced to wait for the overt act, and then to fight those whom they have seen preparing for war, but whom they could not disarm.

THE report of P. A. Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. N., on the subject of steam engineering in Great Britain, which was ordered printed by Congress, will not be ready for distribution, probably, for another fortnight. The delay is occasioned by a blemish in a few of the illustrations which are to form part of the report, and has made necessary the production of other cuts. There is already a great demand for the report from engineers abroad as well as those in this country.

THE New York *Graphic*, of Wednesday, April 25, occupies its first page with an illustration the purpose of which is to very pointedly suggest that some of the officers of our Navy are given to smuggling. Indeed, the *Graphic*, in calling attention to the picture, says:

Whatever may be said about civilians in Government service or of the professional politicians and their appointees who invade and permeate every Department, there is pride—and just pride—in the integrity and honor of the men who hold commissions in the Army and Navy. The citizens of the United States when taunted by the loose way in which too much of our public business is conducted—the incompetency, the criminal carelessness, the not infrequent acts that should condemn the perpetrators to prison—can turn with relief to the records of the men turned out West Point and Annapolis and say: "Here, at least, we have gentlemen and honest men, who are an honor to the flag, who would do credit to any country." In the rare instances in which exceptions have been exposed which prove the rule, none have been more punctilious, more prompt, more relentless in furthering the ends of justice that the Service on land and sea might be vindicated than the fellow officers of the guilty parties. It has been suggested—very plausibly and broadly suggested—that some of our naval officers take advantage of their position to bring valuable goods into the country from the foreign ports they visit, and by an evasion of the lawful duties line their pockets with the proceeds. We hope this is not true. We know, if it be true, it could apply to a few persons only. Such a practice could not be general, but in the sporadic cases which have occurred we are sure that Secretary Chandler is just the man to bring the perpetrators to book.

THE Advisory Board has been engaged for the past week or ten days in preparing rules by which tests of steel shall be made for use in the armament of the new cruisers. They completed them, and made their report to the Secretary Thursday afternoon. Secretary Chandler has come back from his Florida trip full of enthusiasm on the subject of new cruisers. He has laid all other business aside, and says he shall exert himself to his utmost to have the advertisements for proposals for the construction of the vessels out by the first day of May. The heads of bureaux have made good progress on the plans, being far enough advanced to furnish all information necessary in connection with the advertisements.

THE board for the final examination of non-commissioned officers will be convened at Fort Monroe next week. Adj't. Gen. Drum prepared the detail for the board, and turned it over to the Acting Adjutant General before leaving on his Fort Leavenworth inspection trip, in order that, when all the reports from Department boards have been received, the board at Fort Monroe can be convened immediately. There are two cases to be heard from yet.

We are informed, authoritatively, that there will be no changes in stations of regiments until the end of the fiscal year. It is then expected that there may be several changes.

THE Government has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Commander J. D. Graham, U. S. Navy, who was allowed ten cents a mile for travel on foreign service. The Court of Claims in deciding this case said: "The Supreme Court has said of a law parallel in every respect with that which we have now construed, that it is plain and non-ambiguous and leaves the Government re in o ground to stand on."

As the result of the multiplication of sub-headings, under our general heading of "The Army," so few orders have been left for distribution under the regimental headings that we have abandoned the regimental headings altogether. We think the new arrangement will be found more convenient, and we intend to publish as often as every other week the table of stations, giving the location of each company in the Army and the addresses of all the regimental field officers.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The San Francisco *Report*, says: "Secretary Lincoln is being kept judiciously quiet, either by his friends or his own common sense. A few months ago his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency. There were signs at that time of a premature boom; but it was wisely checked at once. Since then, Secretary Lincoln has been attending to his official work, keeping clear of entanglements and awkward issues and lying low for 1884." We may be allowed to suggest that Secretary Lincoln does not require the assistance of his friends to exercise "saving common sense." It comes naturally to him, as it did to his honored father.

Gen. George D. Ruggles and S. Carroll, U. S. A., and other gentlemen of the District of Columbia, have held recent meetings to arrange a programme for a parade in connection with the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, to be held in Washington in May. There is to be a parade on the morning of the 16th, the corps meeting at 1 o'clock, p. m., followed by a meeting of the society. Hon. Martin Maginnis will deliver an oration, and Geo. Alfred Townsend will read a poem. The following day an excursion will be given to Mount Vernon, and at night a grand banquet will take place, thus closing the annual meeting. The annual meeting of the officers of the Third Army Corps will be held at the Astor House, New York City, on Saturday, May 5, at 4 p. m. It is understood that it will at once adjourn, without transacting any business, to meet at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 16, at 2 p. m. This is done at the request of many of the members, who desire to attend the Army of the Potomac reunion. There will be no banquet of the Third Army Corps Union this year.

Gen. Schofield reports to the General of the Army that indications from Indians on Moses's reservation are more favorable than a few days ago. Chief Moses is doing all he possibly can to prevent others from committing outrages. Gen. Sherman this week said that he did not anticipate any serious trouble from the Indians this year, either in Arizona or Oregon. Gen. Crook reports that the information of the outbreaks in the former country which was given to the public was greatly exaggerated, and that the results were not nearly so disastrous as stated. Many people who were reported killed are now living. Moses's band in Oregon, said the General, are becoming better satisfied, and Moses himself is counselling moderation and obedience. You see, said the General, "these Indians live almost entirely upon the salmon of the Columbia, and these fish are rapidly growing scarce, and I suppose they find it difficult to make a living, and then, too, being deprived of a portion of the land, which they thought theirs forever, they naturally became restless and threatening. I think, though, that they will gradually quiet down; still, we are taking every precaution to suppress any outbreak that may occur. I intend going right out among them this summer and see the state of affairs for myself. The party will be small, so that we can move rapidly. It will consist of Chief Justice Waite, Judge Gray, Col. Bacon and Tidball. We will start on the 20th of June, and will traverse the entire northern boundary and will stop at every post and make a thorough inspection."

At a trial trip of over two consecutive hours over 17 knots were made by a torpedo boat just completed by Yarrow and Co., of the Isle of Dogs, London, for the English Government. The impulse gear introduced by the company, which had not been generally adopted by the Admiralty's authority was found to work with great success. Illustrations of the boats were received at the Engineer Bureau of the Navy Department for Passed Asst. Engr. Tobin, and were subsequently sent to the Advisory Board, where they attracted considerable attention.

The Worcester Free Institute of Massachusetts has made application to the Engineer in Chief of the Navy Department for the detail of an assistant engineer to perform the duties of Instructor of Steam Engineering in that Institution. This makes the fourth application of a similar character received at the Navy Department within the last several weeks. Just as soon as officers can be found who will accept the positions tendered the detail will be made. Correspondence is going on now between the bureau and several of its officers on this subject.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring is probably the most prominently mentioned as the successor to Engineer in Chief Wm. H. Shock, who retires in June. He is said to control considerable political, social, as well as personal influence. There are other candidates in the field who also lay claim to like chances of success. It will probably be wiser to refrain from making any predictions for the present. When the appointment is made we will have more to say.

Admiral Porter is contemplating a voyage of inspection of the North Atlantic Squadron. He expects to leave Washington between now and the 1st of May. Either the *Despatch* or *Tallapoosa* will be placed at his disposal—the former un-

less the President should wish to make a trip on her during the month of May.

Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, visited Washington, April 25, and had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy.

The case of Walter A. Newton, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Infantry of the Army, was decided by the Court of Claims on Monday. The court held that the action of the President in dropping him from the Army under the act of Congress of July 15, 1870, was lawful, and took the ground that such action was final.

Estimates have been requested by Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance Bureau of the Army, for the construction of the two twelve-inch cast iron rifled breech-loading cannon provided for in the last fortification act. Col. Yates and Mr. Mann are engaged upon drawings for constructing their system of breech-loading devices with the old guns offered by the Ordnance Bureau.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at Washington on the evening of April 24. An article has been published in some of the newspapers, copied from a paper in Alabama, reflecting on the conduct of one or two of the officers of the *Tallapoosa* while at Jacksonville, and recounting a personal affray, in which great credit was given to the chivalry of the assailants—young men, residents of Jacksonville. Pains have been taken by the members of the press at Washington to inquire into the reports of the personal difficulty, and the result is a complete vindication of the young officers of the *Tallapoosa* both as to their alleged rudeness to ladies of Jacksonville and their conduct when assaulted. The assault is characterized as rude and unwarranted. The matter has not assumed an official aspect. A fair presumption is that the assailants were misinformed and acted rather hastily. The young officers concerned were Ensign Toppin and Assistant Engineer Reeves, both of whom are gentlemen as well as officers, and incapable of intentionally giving offence to a lady.

One of the Civil Service Commissioners says: "There is one popular error with regard to the new rules. It has been stated that they will require applicants for positions in Washington from the different States to come to Washington to be examined. This is not correct. Examinations will be conducted in all the States for the eligible list for appointment to Washington positions, as well as to appointments to the fifty clerk offices in the respective States."

We published last week a synopsis of the decision in the case of Thomas J. Wood v. The United States. It was held that his being retired with the rank of a major general did not confer on him the office of a major general, and that Congress had power to change his retired rank and pay. Under par. 32 of the act of July 28, 1866, being a colonel of cavalry in the Army, he was retired in June, 1868, with the rank and retired pay of a major general, because that was the rank of command held by him when he was wounded. Under the act of March 3, 1875, his retired rank and pay were changed to those of a brigadier general, that being the actual rank held by him when he was wounded. We have copies of the full text of the decision which will be sent free of charge to those desiring it.

Last week we published the excursion rates on certain railroads to the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, May 16. In addition, we learn that land rates from Boston to Washington and return will be \$14.65, via N. Y. and N. E. R. R.; steamboat line from Worcester, via Norwich boat line, \$12.65; and that the rate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, etc., will be half fare.

The 2d U. S. Artillery troops at Washington Barracks will participate in the Decoration Day ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home Cemetery.

Capt. Walker will leave Washington on Saturday for New York to examine the *Trenton*, now being fitted up with electric light. Rumor has it that his trip means something more than to merely witness the lighting of the ship by electricity. It is said that he wants to see the condition of the vessel before he accepts command of her. It has been rumored around the Navy Department for some time that he has been considering the practicability of seeing some sea service before the time arrives for promotion, and it is said that he has decided to accept command of the *Trenton*.

Quartermaster-General Rufus Ingalls will be eligible for retirement for forty years service July 1. It is his intention at present to apply to be retired on that date, instead of waiting until the next month, when he will have reached the age of 64. It is generally conceded by the knowing ones that Gen. Holabird will succeed him.

Work is progressing rapidly on the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock*. Burgess and Co., the contractors, informed the Secretary of the Navy on Thursday that they expected to be able to have her launched by the 1st of July at the latest.

A despatch of April 26, from Matamoras, reports: "a plot among the soldiers of the 4th Battalion, Mexican Inf., at Matamoras, to kill their officers and desert to Texas, was discovered last Sunday, and frustrated. Some of the mutineers escaped and are still at large. Nobody was hurt."

Rear Admiral Cooper had interviews with the Secretary of the Navy on the 25th and 26th inst., having been called to Washington from Hampton Roads for that purpose. The vessels of his squadron, except the *Syrara*, and possibly the *Alliance*, will be at Hampton Roads by the 1st of May, and will then get ready for further cruising, probably towards the East Coast.

RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JAMES C. PALMER, U. S. Navy, on the retired list, died, at his residence, No. 913 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., April 24—the result of a complication of diseases contracted during the civil war. The deceased officer was a native of Maryland, and studied at the Medical University of that State, entering the Navy, March 26, 1844, as assistant surgeon, his first service being with the *Brandywine* of the Pacific squadron, and from that time forward served in various parts of the world. From 1861 to 1863 he was on duty at the Naval Academy; from 1863 to 1865 as fleet surgeon of the *Hartford*, West Gulf squadron, being in the battle of Mobile Bay in August, 1864. After the war he served for some years at the New York Naval Hospital. On March 3, 1871, he was commissioned a medical director, and on June 10, 1872, he was made a surgeon general of the Army, and was the same year appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In 1873 he retired from active service. His health had been failing for several years past. It is thought that he has never recovered from the shock given him by the loss of his son in the ill-fated *Huron*, off Cape Hatteras, some years ago. After his retirement he was for four years a visitor to the Government Hospital. Whilst serving in the Gulf of Mexico he contracted malaria, from which he never fully recovered. He married Juliet Gittings, daughter of James Gittings, Esq., of Long Green, Baltimore County, May 22, 1837. He leaves a wife and two children. His son, Mr. Aulick Palmer, recently resigned a lieutenantcy in the Marine Corps, and now resides in Washington. His daughter, Miss Juliet Palmer, married Mr. Adams, then secretary of the British legation in Washington, afterward at Madrid, and now at St. Petersburg. Doctor Palmer was a descendant of an English family, Crochelle, A. D. 1056, and Croxall in 1610, all of Warwickshire. Richard Croxall L., of Birmingham, having married Joanna Carroll, cousin to Charles Carroll, Esq., who was chancellor to Lord Baltimore (the lord proprietor himself having married Alice Croxall), immigrated in the 17th century, and established himself near the site of Baltimore town. Edward Palmer, also descendant from a good English family, married Catherine Croxall in Baltimore, and there General Palmer was born, June 29, 1811. One of his friends writes of him: "Surgeon General Palmer was a scholarly man, of high culture and much literary aptitude, and was considered one of the best writers in the Navy. His life was one of singular purity and refinement, and his bearing and manners were very courteous and winning. He was kind and gentle in his judgment of others, devoted to his friends, faithful to every obligation of duty during nearly fifty years spent in the public service. He was always known as a man of spotless honor, and he goes to his grave at a ripe old age, deserving well of the country he served so faithfully." By direction of Gen. Sherman the troops of the 2d Artillery at Washington Barracks, a battalion of Marines, and a contingent of the District militia, the whole under command of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., attended the funeral, which took place from St. John's Church, on Friday, April 27.

MRS. ADALINE DU BOIS RUSSELL, mother of Mrs. Hancock, died at Gen. Hancock's residence, at Governor's Island, on Tuesday afternoon, April 24, from vesicular pneumonia. She had but lately returned from a winter residence in Mississippi. Mrs. Russell was born in 1811, and belonged to the old Du Bois family of New York State. Her death has brought deep sorrow to a host of relatives and friends in and out of the Army, especially in St. Louis, where she resided for many years, and was highly esteemed and loved. The funeral ceremonies took place at Governor's Island, Friday, April 27, after which the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for temporary interment, to be removed hereafter to the family vault at St. Louis. Mrs. Russell was of Huguenot descent on both sides of the house. Her mother's father, Stephen Richard Brown, was the grandson of Capt. Johannes de Bruyn, who commanded a company in this city in 1689. She was, therefore, connected with the Kings, Van Burghs, Clintons, Livingstons, and other old colonial families of New York. She was the sixth in direct descent from Dean Paul Richard, Comte de Vailiac, a captain in the French Guards, and chevalier d'honneur de Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans. In 1650 Paul Richard was, on account of his Huguenot opinions, forced to emigrate to Holland, and in 1660 he came to New Amsterdam, and on the 9th of February, 1664, married Geletie Jane. He became an alderman and a commissioner of customs, and was one of the prominent and wealthy men of the province. His grandson, Paul Richard, was a councilor, Mayor of the City of New York, a member of the Provincial Assembly, and a warm friend of Chief Justice De Lancey, and an equally strong political opponent of Gov. Clinton. He was one of the charter members of the corporation of Kings, now Columbia College, and made a bequest to it of £400 and of £50 to Trinity Church, where he lies buried, for the poor of the parish.

THE remains of Mr. C. B. Simpson, brother of Commodore E. Simpson, U. S. N., who died at Philadelphia, April 22, were brought to New York, and interred this week in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mrs. PHOENIX CYRUS, widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary War, died in Virginia a few days ago in her 92d year. She is said to be the last survivor in receipt of a pension as widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

CAPT. BUSHROD B. TAYLOR, U. S. Navy, died at Washington, D. C., April 22. He entered the Naval service on April 3, 1849, as Midshipman, and was ordered to the *Adams*, and afterwards transferred to the *Portsmouth*, flagship of the African Squadron. On his return he was ordered to the *St. Lawrence*, fitting out for the Pacific Station, and returned from that station in 1854 for examination. He was promoted to Passed Midshipman in 1855 and ordered to the *St. Louis* fitting for African Squadron. Commissioned a Lieutenant July 31, 1856, he returned from African Station in 1858, and was ordered to the store ship *Relief* in October, '58, fitting for expedition to Paraguay. He was transferred to the *Chapin* at Montevideo, and returned and was detached at Washington May 21, 1859. In May, 1861, he was ordered to the *Colorado*, flagship of the Gulf Squadron, and detached from her in August, 1861. In October, 1861, he was ordered to the *Connecticut* and transferred to the *Cimarron* in 1862, for duty in the James River and South Atlantic Squadron.

Lieutenant Taylor was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander July 12, 1862, transferred from the *Cimarron* to the *Ticonderoga*, flagship West India Squadron, and then to the command of the *Kanawha*, and detached from her September, 1865. He was ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, September, 1865, and detached in May, 1866, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Commissioned a Commander March 14, 1868, he was detached from the Academy March, 1869, and ordered to the *Idaho*, Asiatic Station, transferred to the *Ashuelot* at Yokohama, and being detached from her at Shanghai in 1871 he returned to the United States. In 1872 he was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and detached in June, 1874, and ordered to the *Wachusett*; from thence he was detached in December, 1874. December 9, 1876, he was ordered to Boston Navy-yard, and detached October 1, 1879, being commissioned a Captain from October 27, 1879. Ordered to command the *Pensacola* June 12, 1880, and detached in June, 1881, on sick leave. Ordered to command the receiving ship *Franklin* November, 1881, and detached April 10, 1883.

Captain James A. Greer and Lieutenant Commander William H. Webb, were detailed by the Navy Department to accompany the remains of Captain Taylor from Washington to Madison, Indiana, where the funeral ceremonies would take place. They left Washington on Monday morning, April 23.

Mrs. Craycroft, the sister of Sir John Franklin, died recently at Dorking at the age of 90 years. She spent nearly all her ample fortune in fitting out expeditions to search for her brother.

CAPT. E. M. DAGGETT, who served during the Mexican war as captain in a regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers commanded by Col. John C. Hays, died recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

THE death is announced of Suleiman Pasha, who so gallantly defended the Shipka Pass during the war between Russia and Turkey.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Captain W. C. Beach, 11th Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, and will join his company (S. O., W. D., April 26).

Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A. (retired), is assigned to duty as Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home (S. O., W. D., April 26).

The resignation of Cadet E. Tiffany, 4th class, Military Academy, is accepted (S. O., W. D., April 26).

1st Lieutenant T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, will resume his duties under Lieutenant Colonel Weitzel and as Secretary to Commission Advisory to Board of Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia (S. O., W. D., April 27).

Lieut. Colonel M. I. Ludington, Q. M. D., at the expiration of his leave, will report for temporary duty to the Quartermaster General (S. O., W. D., April 27).

Major James M. Moore, quartermaster, will be relieved from his present duties in time to report June 1 for duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota (S. O., W. D., April 27).

Lieut. J. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., relieving Lieut. G. A. Webster, 4th Inf., who will join his company (S. O., W. D., April 27).

Leave for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Artillery (S. O., W. D., April 27).

Asst. Surg. William E. Hopkins is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 71, April 27, D. E.)

Capt. W. F. Randolph, 5th Art., will report in New York City on the 30th inst., to Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, to inspect horses to be purchased for Light Battery F, 5th Art. (S. O. 71, April 27, D. C.).

Secretary Lincoln, Adjutant General Drum, and Col. T. F. Barr, left Washington Friday evening for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the military prison there. General Schenck, the other member of the prison commission, who takes General McDowell's place, will meet them at Fort Leavenworth. General Sherman will perform the duties of Acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Lincoln, and Assistant Adjutant General Chauncy McKeever of Acting Adjutant General during General Drums absence.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, April 25, 1883.

The only event of any importance during the week just passed, was the "Bachelors' Hop," which was given on Wednesday evening. The number of bachelors at the post is so small that they could not afford to give a ball such as that given last year; but though less expensive, we have no doubt that this one was equally if not more enjoyable than the more brilliant and more crowded affairs of past years. Good music, an excellent floor, and choice refreshments, are about all that can be offered at any party of this kind; but add to these a charming partner, and you will certainly have all of the enjoyment attainable from dancing. The Cadets are to have a hop on Saturday evening, something like a "small and early," as it continues from 7 until 9:30 P. M.

Professor Kendrick and Gen. Cullum visited the post on Tuesday to consult with the members of the Thayer Monument Committee, resident here, viz.: Professors Andrews and Learned, as to the choice of a site for this work. They have not yet decided upon the spot that is to be the honored resting place of this fitting tribute to the work and memory of the man who spent sixteen years of his life (from 1817 to 1833) in bringing order out of the chaos that had settled so heavily on our embryo Military Academy, and who amidst the greatest difficulties, and strong opposition, lifted it from a helpless condition into a thorough, well regulated, orderly and systematic Institution, and gave to it a method of instruction and a basis of discipline that have as yet been unequalled in the world. The statue is being made by the artist who modelled the beautiful one of Hamilton, now in Central Park, and it will undoubtedly be an artistic addition to our post, which is not rich in ornaments of this kind. The only really good thing in this way at the post, is the splendid figure of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, that adorns the Northwest corner of the parade ground, and which was the gift of the 6th Corps, to the memory of a beloved and gallant commander. It forms a striking contrast to the hideous yellow outrage on Custer that adorns the brow of the hill next to the riding hall, and which, with drawn sabre and a murderous-looking revolver, best serves to impress on the minds of timid visitors the tyranny and terrors of military rule.

Our distinguished generals are gratefully remembered by a generous public, and statues to Meade, McPherson, Reynolds, etc., dead heroes of the North, and to Lee, Jackson, and Johnston, of the South, will soon adorn various cities of our Union. But what is being done with the large fund raised for the purpose of erecting here a grand monument in honor of the hosts of junior officers "whose names have never rung on the blasts of fame, but whose lives were so generously and fearlessly given to the great contest, and of whom their Alma Mater is justly proud?" Simple black tablets, with gilt letters, mounted on the walls of our little chapel, are our only testimonials to the memories of the dead, who died so young in our war with Mexico, and whose records end thus: "Who, while leading his command with daring gallantry, against the enemy's i-trenched camp, was killed August 19, 1847, aged 21." We have a few military relics scattered around through the various buildings, but it would take a day to find them, and it is very annoying to have crowds of curiosity-seekers hanging around the buildings during recitation hours. The chapel building, with a few interior alterations, would make a charming memorial hall, and it is to be hoped that the recommendation of a recent board of visitors on this subject will be carried out, and that we may have a new and larger chapel, to be used for an assembly hall on important occasions.

Prof. Michie is absent, attending to his duties as member of the Board of Directors of Dartmouth College. Profs. Andrews and Tillman have returned from their visit to some of our prominent colleges and are thoroughly convinced that the methods of instruction and the thoroughness of the teaching of the various parts of the curriculum of the Military Academy are not equalled, certainly not excelled, by any of the institutions visited by them. In several cases they found that standard scientific subjects were taught without the use of any text-books whatever, and the students only learned what little they could retain from short lectures on the subject. At other places there seemed to be a lack of a sufficient number of instructors, and one professor had between one or two hours in which to hear a class of 70 men recite on a lesson in pure mathematics. In some cases the selection of studies and the attendance at recitations were entirely optional with the students. In all of these particulars we feel that we greatly excel our neighbors, but a great part of our strength is our being able to divide classes into small sections of from 8 to 12 men each, and allowing plenty of time for the instructor to find out just what each man knows and to discover wherein his weakness lies; add to this perfect discipline and our enforced obedience to regular habits during the four years' cadetship, and you will have the secrets of the success attained at the Military Academy in the development of men.

SHERMAN AND SALVINI.

The following was read in response to a toast to the Army and Navy at the dinner given to Signor Tommaso Salvini, at the Hotel Brunswick, in New York, on Thursday evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, |
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind invitation for me to share as your guest at the complimentary dinner to be given Signor Tommaso Salvini on the 26th April, at the Hotel Brunswick, in New York, and to express my very great regret that I must deny myself the honor and very great pleasure.

Signor Salvini is now deservedly ranked among the great actors of the world, and I myself have many times been impressed with the genius of the man who could so forcibly portray the characters of Shakespeare, and would be most happy to unite with such gentlemen as you name to do him honor, but I have carved out my work for the next six months so that any new appointments would disarrange all my plans. I must beg you therefore to excuse me, and to assure Signor Salvini that nothing short of public duty would keep me away from an occasion alike creditable to him, and to those who thus do him a graceful and deserved honor. With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Following the reading of the letter Wm. C. Church was called upon to respond to the toast, which was "The Army and Navy: Let them serve for table talk" (Merchant of Venice, III., v.) In opening his remarks the speaker said that the sentiment was not altogether happy in its suggestion. It had all the inexorable truthfulness of Shakespeare's undoubtably, but it recalled the time, not so distant, when the Army and Navy served in this country for something more than "table talk." It was certainly a happy country which had no need of an Army and Navy—provided only it did not learn when too late that it was mistaken as to the fact.

"APPOINTEES FROM CIVIL LIFE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A correspondent in the JOURNAL of April 7 comments upon an article appearing in the Leavenworth Times, suggesting that applicants for second lieutenancies appear before a final examining board at Fort Monroe. The article if quoted in its entirety would probably have satisfied any one perusing it of the honesty of the writer; but your correspondent seems to be laboring under a total misconception. He cites matters that have not the least direct or relative bearing upon the subject; and failing to see the drift of the article, arrives at conclusions satisfactory to himself but misleading to others.

I did not presume to criticize the action of the War Department in ordering the candidates to Fort Monroe, but stated that it looked from my standpoint an infringement upon the prerogatives of the Department commanders and of the boards convened for such purposes. Why should a candidate for the cavalry or infantry be sent to Fort Monroe for examination when the Department Boards are guided by a "uniform examination" regulation (See G. O. No. 62, 1878); or are the officers sitting upon Department Boards intellectually and practically inferior to those at Fort Monroe? I think not. Let a candidate for promotion be examined by officers having a practical training in the field or post and well versed in tactics and all other matter appertaining to the Army.

Your correspondent mentions several well known and brilliant officers as having entered the Service from civil life. Had he examined the Army Register he would have discovered the fact—which he appears ignorant—that Terry, Miles, Corbin and the others served in the volunteer forces and are entitled to and deserving of the high positions they hold. Gen. Drum, who considered one of the most progressive and devoted officers in the Army, rose from the ranks. Gen. Swain, Col. Otis and Capt. Williston, who rank among their compeers as shining lights, served in the Volunteers in the hour of the country's darkest struggle, and so cannot be considered strictly civil appointees.

I do not desire to detract from the claims presented by your correspondent of the large number of officers—characterized by ability and general proficiency—appointed from civilian ranks, nor of any of the graduates of West Point; but I do say that the greater the difficulties in the way, the greater the obstacles presented to any soldier from the ranks ambitious to obtain a commission, the less will our Army compare with those of other countries in point of ability, eminence, vitality, and progressiveness. Should a man who may be in the ranks and who has served his country with distinction be debarred from attaining to a higher sphere if possessing the requisite mental attainments? No. This is not enough. Make his pathway as easy and smooth as possible, keeping in view the prescribed statutory and other requirements. Let him not be set aside so that the friends of mercenary politicians may occupy the place so rightly and justly belonging to him. I know as an incontrovertible fact that appointees to the Army are often made at the solicitation of politicians, and the appointing power fails to stem this overwhelming flow of place-seekers, simply upon the grounds that friends must be gratified and that political capital may not be made from a refusal to comply.

In my article in the Times I spoke of the clause inserted in the Army bill of filling vacancies in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments from civil life, and inveighed against it upon the principle that those positions belonged by right to the deserving officers of the line; and think you not that I am justified in so speaking? Look at the Pay Department, for instance. A person appointed to that assumes the rank of Major. If Captain Williston, who has served a decade in the Army, were placed on a court martial with one of these new appointees, the latter—who but yesterday knew the Army only by report—would rank and take precedence above a man grown gray in the service. Is this just or consistent? No. Therefore fill all appointments in the Pay, Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments with line officers, who so richly deserve the same, and are by right, experience, and long service entitled to them.

Another matter before closing I wish to touch upon. The War Department has suggested that graduates of Yale and Harvard present themselves for examination for vacancies. Why not take men educated at military training schools—at which there is a resident professor selected from the Army—and place them in the same position and give them the benefit of the rule. I am satisfied that men equally capable would be found among them as in Yale or Harvard Colleges; and it would be no more than utilizing for practical purposes what is taught them in theory by our Army officers detailed therefor.

H. H. SCHINDLER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

APRIL 16, 1883.

A masquerade ball was given here on the evening of the 5th by Major Bartlett, which was a grand affair, the ladies wearing some very costly costumes. Among the comical characters was Col. Moles as a "Negro Woman"; Next came Dr. Newman as "Uncle Sam," Major Bartlett took the character of a "Prince," which was fine.

Lient. Bell, with 15 men, mounted, left this post on the 12th for Marias River to quiet some trouble between the Piegan and Cree Indians. A report was received here that a small band of Crees stole some horses, property of Joe Kipp, a ranchman on the Marias River, at which place Cos. A and G, 3d Inf., were stationed last summer.

Mr. E. D. Rhea, of Helena, who has been on a visit here for a few days as the guest of Lieut. Hannay, says there is no place he likes so well as Fort Shaw.

The month of April opened here with a severe storm, lasting exactly six days, but the weather being unusually warm, the snow soon disappeared.

The Fort Shaw Comedy Company gave an entertainment on the evening of April 7, for the benefit of Mr. Joe Thompson, a member of the company. General J. R. Brooke and wife, Miss Stearns, and Col. Bull were among those attending. The plays were "Jocko," "Life in a Tenement House," "Rudolph Babat," and "The Two Bonnycastles." Dr. Kilbourne returned from leave of absence April 5, looking somewhat better.

1st Lieut. F. W. Roe is making preparations to leave for his new post, and expects to start about the 20th of April.

AJAX.

Arrangements are well advanced for the convention of the Society of Civil Engineers, to be held at St. Paul and Minneapolis, beginning June 20. Members of the society and their families will be accommodated at the Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka, and special arrangements have been made for trains to and from that hotel with reference to the meetings of the convention. A banquet will be tendered by the citizens of the two cities at that hotel. It also expected to make arrangements for a visit to the exposition of railway appliances at Chicago during the week previous to the convention, and the members of the society will leave Chicago for St. Paul at a time to be announced on either June 18 or 19. The attendance at the convention will probably be very large.

STEPPING OFF WITH THE LEFT FOOT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of April 21 Lieut. Reed propounded the question "Why were Frederick the First's soldiers directed to step off with the left foot?"

May it not be a consequence of the direction also given them to "Keep the left eye over the line of the vest buttons?" No doubt the latter direction was given to check the disposition of right handed men to oblique somewhat to the right. The left eye once fixed in the position mentioned it is almost a necessity to step off with the left foot.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GENERAL CROOKS' COMMAND.

WILLCOX, ARIZONA, April 22, 1883.

The following is the composition of the command which leave here to-day for San Bernardino Ranche, Sonora, to operate against the hostile Chiricahua Apaches:

Brig.-Gen. George Crook, Commanding Department.

Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Fieberger, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer.

Maj. Jas. Biddle, 6th Cavalry, commanding battalion 6th Cavalry.

Troop A, 6th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. J. N. Glass.

Troop B, 6th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, and 2d Lieut. B. K. West.

Troop F, 6th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson.

Troop H, 6th Cavalry, Capt. W. M. Wallace; 2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg.

Troop I, 6th Cavalry, Capt. A. R. Chaffee; 1st Lieut. Frank West; 2d Lieut. W. W. Forsyth, battalion adjutant.

Troop I, 3d Cavalry, 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd.

1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Assistant Surgeon H. L. Raymond, U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Surgeon G. E. Andrews, U. S. A.

Capt. W. E. Dongherty, 1st Infantry; Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, with ninety Indian scouts.

The command will proceed to San Bernardino Ranche, on the Sonora boundary, where it will be joined by Captain E. Crawford, 3d Cavalry, with 120 Indian scouts. The San Bernardino Ranche is about 75 miles south of Fort Bowie and near the northern end of the Sierra Madre Mountains. From that point the troops can operate either down the east side of the range through Janos, in Chihuahua, or down the west side through Frontiers, in Sonora. The Apaches under Juh are supposed to be about 250 miles south of the line, in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

The command will be supplied for 60 days, and the campaign will last until the Indians are brought to terms.

All mail for this command should be sent to Fort Bowie, Arizona.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 27, 1883.

Dr. Knight, U. S. N., has been in town visiting his family during the past week.

General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., was at the Aquidneck on Monday.

Ensign Daniel P. Monfette, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board the New Hampshire.

The revenue cutter *Graaf* was in the harbor on Monday.

Mate A. P. Bradford, U. S. N., is here on sick leave.

It is understood that Lieut. Comdr. Newell, U. S. N., will supersede Lieut. Comdr. Bradford, U. S. N., as one of the instructors at the torpedo station.

The selection of Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., as the commanding officer of the training ship *New Hampshire*, gives general satisfaction.W. H. Leonard, a first-class painter, deserted from the *New Hampshire* recently.

Work has been commenced at Bristol on the building which is to be erected by the town in memory of the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. Nearly all the money needed for the Burnside statue in Providence has been raised, and it is expected that an artist will be engaged at once.

All the money needed for the statue to be erected at this place to the memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry has been raised. The committee will now go to work in earnest. It is safe to say that the monument will be in position for dedication on September 10, the date of the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, 1813, with imposing ceremonies. The president of the association, Hon. George H. Calvert, has been obliged, owing to his advanced age, to decline the honor. His successor will be chosen at an early day.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge and his able assistants, of the torpedo station, have everything in readiness for the reception of the new class of officers, whose names appeared in last week's *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. The new comers will have a cordial reception from the genial commanding officer, and will be made to feel "at home."

Since October 5, 1882, when Major Bascom relieved Capt. Badger at the U. S. recruiting office in Providence, 120 men enlisted in the Army, making an average of about 20 per month.

Col. W. E. Prince, on the retired list of the Army, has returned to his Newport cottage for the season.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, will spend a portion of the season at this place as the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. C. Green, of New York, who has one of the Pinard cottages.

The Army and Navy will be well represented at Newport during the coming fashionable season.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of April 7th, 1883, page 826, acknowledges receipt of a plate and pamphlet purporting to give the "origin of the Stars and Stripes." The question is of great interest and has proved more vexatious of solution than would have been thought possible. Our genealogists and heraldists have examined the matter and quarreled over it, but so far as I know, have not definitely settled the question of "origin."

I do not think that the paper and pamphlet referred to settle it, and therefore, assuming that the question of origin is still *vacua queritur*, I beg to add that heraldically the arms of the United States, viz.: "paly of thirteen argent and gules, a chief azure" bear a stronger resemblance to the arms of Belcher than they do to those of Washington.

The colors indeed are different and the number of pales is doubled. Yet the principle of the two coats is identical. The Washington arms are different as possible, having no chief and having bars instead of pales, i. e.: horizontal stripes instead of perpendicular ones.

Here is a description of the Belcher coat of arms, used by Jonathan Belcher, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts 1730-41, afterwards Colonial Governor of New Jersey and founder of Princeton College, (*vide Am. Encyclopedia*, title Belcher), and used by Rear Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, R. N.—it is of the Belchers of Gilshoro' Co., Northamptonshire: "Or, three pales gules, a chief vair. Crest a grey-

hound's head ormine, gorged with a collar gules, rimmed and ringed or"; *vide Heraldic Journal* II, 62, *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXVII, July, 1873, p. 244. *Memorial History of Boston*, Vol. II, 60.

Although our national flag may be founded on the Washington coat of arms, it is certain that our national seal is not; for as the difference between a bar and a pale is one of the greatest possible in simple shields, any such change destroys the identity of coats.

My attention was called to this matter, sometime since, by Col. Edward A. Belcher, now at Marysville, California. Perhaps Maj. John H. Belcher, U. S. A., now at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, can furnish something more. Will not Mr. John Ward Dean, Editor of *N. E. H.* and Gen. Reg., 18 Somerset St., Boston, and Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College and Editor of *Memorial History of Boston*, say something about this matter?" NOMINIS UMBRA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No. 1, vol. 9, of "The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute," issued in March, 1883, reproduces an excellent article by Professor Debun on the "Chemical Theory of Gunpowder," which originally appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society." The Professor says that according to Bellami, the English Army used canon at the battle of Crecy in 1346, and that although over 536 years have passed away since that battle was fought there is to this day no satisfactory account of the chemical reactions which occur during the combustion of gunpowder, no theory to enable us to determine the quantitative relations of the production of combustion *a priori* from the production of powder. This number also contains several interesting articles heretofore noticed in full in the *JOURNAL*, besides a list of the officers of the Institute for 1883, a list of members, a list of prize essays from 1879 to 1883, a death list for 1882, and the annual report of the secretary for 1882. From this report we find that the membership has increased from 267 in 1879 to 591 in 1883, in the latter year alone there being a gain of 85 over 1882. The circulation of the *Proceedings* now amounts to 722 copies, a marked and gratifying increase over previous years. The treasurer's report exhibits a sound financial condition, showing receipts much in excess of expenditures, and a comfortable balance on hand, March 1, 1883. The article entitled "A Singular Case of Corrosion of Steel," by Chas. E. Munroe, U. S. Naval Academy, which was copied into the *JOURNAL* of last week, should have been accredited to the *Proceedings of the Naval Institute*, for which it was originally prepared.

The "Progress Report of the Mississippi River Commission," submitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate, last December, has been issued in a bound volume, a copy of which we beg to acknowledge.

John W. Forney, Jr., is busily engaged on the life of his father.

LOYAL LEGION.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, is announced to take place at the Union League, Philadelphia, on the evening of May 2.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held Wednesday next, the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. The following are the nominations submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose: Commander, Brevet Major General Alexander Shaler, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Major George W. McKee, U. S. A.; Recorder, Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Carlton, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Brevet Lieutenant Col. Floyd Clarkson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., 2d Lieutenant, U. S. V.; Council, Brevet Brigadier General Richard H. Jackson, U. S. A.; Captain Edwin M. Neville, U. S. V.; Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N., and Acting Ensign Aaron Vanderbilt, late U. S. N. The following candidates will also be balloted for: Major C. K. Buton, U. S. V.; Mr. Thos. White; General Robert Avery, U. S. A. (retired); Colonel J. G. Farnsworth, U. S. V.; Colonel E. M. Ebler, U. S. V.; Colonel W. B. Beck, U. S. Army; Lieutenant T. S. Dumont, U. S. V., and Mr. C. M. Roome. Recent contributions to the library of this commandery have recently been made by General R. C. Drum, U. S. A.; J. H. Hogg, Esq.; Chief Clerk Navy Department; General E. Jardine, U. S. V., and Major S. Cabot, U. S. V.

The annual meeting of the Maine Commandery, for the election of officers 1883-4, will take place at Portland, May 2. The following in the proposed ticket: Commander, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Francis Fessenden, U. S. A.; senior vice commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. V.; junior vice commander, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Merrill, U. S. V.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Rand, U. S. V.; registrar, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, U. S. V.; treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. V.; chancellor, Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; chaplain, Chaplain Joseph A. Leach, U. S. V.; council, Lieutenant Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, U. S. V.; paymaster, William Henry Anderson, U. S. N.; Surg. Seth C. Gordon, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Selden Connor, U. S. V.; Maj. Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V. At this meeting Surg. G. E. Brickett, U. S. V., will be balloted for membership.

RECONCILIATION.

My old and much-worn army coat
Has changed since it was new,
For when our civil war was fought
In those of Southern gray.

But sun and rain have faded it
Since Freedom won the day,
So I can hardly tell its hue
From that of Southern gray.

Yes, time has faded out the dye
It showed in cruel strife,
And while the blue stands with the gray,
Our country gains new life.

'Tis true the faded cap will lift
When angry breeze blow,
And then behold the same old blue
Bright underneath will show.

But time goes on, and all things fade :
Yes, all must have their day;
E'en my old faded coat and I
Must also pass away.

Yet our great nation will live on,
Her sons will e'er be true,
For time all difference will bind,
As blend the gray and blue.

GOVERNOR Cleveland, of New York, vetoed, April 25, the bill providing for payment of pensions out of the State treasury to survivors of the 1st Regiment of New York volunteers of the Mexican war.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

A PEER OF THE REALM.

A LAH-DE-DAH SORT OF A CHAP HE WAS, BUT A THOROUGHBRED FOR ALL THAT.

"I got badly left in forming a hasty opinion of the lab-de-dah captain of an English ironclad," said Capt. Ormiston of the British steamer *Effective*, now lying at this port. "During the recent war in Egypt I took out supplies to Alexandria, and after discharging received orders to go to Berwick for a charter. I knew nothing of the place, and had no chart of the north coast above the river. None of the merchant captains could supply me, and I finally concluded to apply to the captain of the ironclad *Invincible* that lay close alongside of us, as a last chance. I pulled up to the gangway, and was met by one of the officers, who said I would have to wait a few moments, as the crew were going to 'quarters.' As he spoke the boatswain's whistle was heard clear and sharp above the horse calls of the mates. Immediately, as if by magic, yards began to come down and to go aloft, too, the blue-jackets rushing to and fro on the deck, and of a sudden, bang! off went one of the 81-ton guns at to take your head off. After the men were 'piped down,' I made my way up to the bridge, where I found a little light-haired man trotting up and down. His hat was cocked rakishly on the side of his head; he wore long side-whiskers, and an eye-glass dangled from a gold chain about his neck. As I approached he halted suddenly, whistled about on one foot, screwed his eye-glass into his eye, and in a sweet little piping voice said:

"My dear fellow, what can aw do faw you?"

"He cut such a figure that I was tempted to laugh in his face; but, controlling myself, I stated my errand. Immediately the little man had all his quartermasters running to find his sub-officers, and in a jiffy they returned, and, touching their caps, they began to report that Mr. A. was ashore on liberty, Mr. B. had gone to Cairo, and that Mr. C. was away in the first cutter—and so on. He then turned to me, and rubbing his hands, said: 'My dear fellow, Berwickport is a very fine place, aw assualt you; you will find no trouble in getting in; I was there once myself.' Thanks I, 'What an ass this man is!' and, touching my hat, I was about to go, when a big, sailor-looking officer appeared, and informed the captain that there was no chart of the British north coast aboard the ship. Thanking the captain for his trouble, I went over the side and pulled aboard my own ship.

"No doubt you would have agreed with me that the captain was no sailor, and a fool besides, but you would have been mistaken, as I was. The next night the *Invincible* went to sea, with a man in the chains heaving the lead. Of a sudden the breast-strap parted, and away went the man overboard. The same little captain was on the bridge. Instantly the popish airs were gone, and the true sailor appeared. Pulling the bellies he stopped the vessel, and just as he stood, oilskins and all on, went overboard to rescue his man. One of his lieutenants and a quartermaster jumped overboard to assist their commander. Instantly all was in an uproar. All hands were on deck. All the boats were lowered, and the four men in a few minutes were safe on board the *Invincible*. The leadman was entangled in the line, and would probably have drowned but for the prompt assistance of the captain. In addition, this was the fourth man that same officer had rescued from drowning. His crew swore by him. He was a peer of the realm, and a better officer does not walk the deck of an English ship to-day. No, gentlemen, you can't always tell the man by the cut of his jib."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The following assignments of officers of the United States Revenue Marine have been made: 2d Lieut. E. C. Chatoyer to the *Saville*, at Elizabeth City, N. C.; 2d Lieutenant E. L. Wade placed on waiting orders; 2d Assistant Engineer F. E. Owen to steamer *Bibb*, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; 1st Assistant Engineer A. L. Churchill to special duty; 1st Assistant Engineer E. F. Holden placed on waiting orders; 2d Assistant Engineer H. C. Whitworth to steamer *Tench*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contracts for supplying beef to the Indian agents have been made. The highest and lowest were: Beef for the Indian Territory Agency, to W. C. Oburn, at 31.3 cents a pound gross weight; for the Nevada Agency, to E. Griswold, at 9 cents net.

H. B., writing to the *El Paso Times* says: "The Indian situation in a nut-shell is this: The trouble has been confined to the raiding party of Chiricahuas from Mexico. They did not damage enough. Crook has come on the grounds, has wasted no time in red tape, but has hunted up the Mexican officers and arrived at a thorough understanding with them—his preparations are nearly complete, and he seems to know his business, the tribe he has to deal with, the country to be fought over, and all other questions involved. He is strongly supported by the confidence of the best element of the Pacific Slope. His friends content themselves with saying: 'Let Crook alone; he knows what he's about, and before he gets through, the last Chiricahua Apache shall be hunted to his grave or put upon the reservation, and there made to work for his living."

The *El Paso Times* says: "The band of the 23d Inf., now at Santa Fe, is soon to pay a visit to Fort Bliss, and efforts will be made to induce it to give an afternoon and evening concert at the Mesa Gardens. The band has quite a reputation in the service."

A special dispatch from Boston to the *Philadelphia Times* says:

The operation which is expected to save the life of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, president of Bowdoin College, was one of the most novel and daring in the history of surgery. For some months Gen. Chamberlain has been suffering from serious complications resulting from a wound received during the war, when a ball passed through his body from hip to hip. A difficult operation at the hands of Dr. Joseph H. Warren, President Lincoln's physician, saved his life at that time, but a recent abscess in the abdominal cavity was followed by a sloughing away of about two inches of the urethral canal. Natural healing was impossible, and it was decided to attempt the unprecedentedfeat of building up the missing section with transplanted flesh. Dr. Warren, with two assistants, performed the operation yesterday afternoon. The process occupied two hours, during which time the patient remained under the influence of anesthetics. The abdomen was laid open, and slowly, bit by bit, the living flesh was cut from vital parts and sewed into place in the shape of the missing organ. Inflammation was guarded against by a constant stream of antiseptic spray upon the internal organs, and finally, after many careful stitches had been taken in the internal construction, the outward opening was closed and the operation was successfully completed. The patient rallied better than was expected, and to-day he has slept considerably, and the fever has not been as severe as was feared would result. It is expected that the mechanical union of transplanted tissue will become vitalized, and if no mishap occurs all danger will be passed in a week or ten days.

The supplemental report of the Jeannette Court of Inquiry has been approved by Secretary Chandler. The report states that the Court have concluded the examination of the survivors of the *Jeannette* who have recently returned from Siberia, and after mature consideration of the evidence adduced find that no modification is necessary in the conclusions reported on Feb. 12, 1883.

The "Roster of the Corps of Engineers" for April, received last week, is very acceptable in view of several changes which made the previous rosters somewhat out of date as a reference.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARS asks: "In what order should the several chevrons authorized (war, service and campaign) be worn on the sleeve?" Ans.—The fixed order is as follows: The service in war chevron next the cuff, above is the service chevron or chevrons, and next above, or nearest the elbow, the campaign chevron.

CONSTANT READER says: "I served five years in the cavalry, and was in the Nez Perce, Bannock, and Apache campaigns. Am I entitled to wear one campaign and one enlistment stripe for that enlistment or only one campaign stripe?" Ans.—Presuming that after your five years' service in the cavalry you re-enlisted and are now in service, you are evidently entitled to wear a campaign chevron and a service chevron.

PRIVATE ASKS: Are marines compelled to pay money lent them on interest by the month? At this post there are non-commissioned officers and privates who lend money to their comrades at 25c. interest on the dollar for one month. Ans.—The practices you refer to is a most pernicious one, and has often been productive of scandal and injury to the service. As to being compelled to repay money thus borrowed on interest, an honorable man who has borrowed it on stipulated conditions will require no compunction.

J. H. asks: 1. Will any soldiers go with the relief expedition to Lady Franklin's Bay? 2. To whom should a soldier apply for permission to go with that expedition? Ans.—1. Yes, a few have already been selected. 2. First to all his company commander, who will represent the matter to the proper authority, if the circumstances warrant that action.

W. T. H. asks what the penalty is for desertion in the U. S. Navy; also what number of years is considered an enlistment in the Marine Corps. Ans.—Enlistments for general service in the Navy are for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by order of the Department, or for disability. The punishment for desertion in time of war is death, or such other punishment as a Court-martial may adjudge. If time of peace it is generally imprisonment at some one of the Navy-yards for one or two years, with loss of pay, according to sentence of court, with the exception of a dollar or two a month. At the end of the term of imprisonment to be dishonorably discharged. Enlistment in the Marine Corps is for five years.

BUGLER ASKS: 1. Has the rate of ship's bugler been done away with in the Navy? 2. Has there ever been or is there regular calls laid down for a bugler in the Navy? 3. What is the full complement of guns for the *Alliance*? Ans.—1. It has not. The pay of the rating is \$31.50 a month. 2. There are regular and well-known calls used on shipboard. 3. The *Alliance* carries six guns.

SOLDIER asks the age and qualifications of a person wishing to join the Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Ans.—A good English education, with some knowledge of telegraphy. No age fixed, we believe, but generally under 30.

A. G. asks: Am I allowed to wear a war chevron for my service in 1849 or 1850 against the Seminole Indians in East Florida? Ans.—No; there have been no orders designating the engagements mentioned amongst those for which war or service chevrons may be worn.

CURIOS asks: A few years ago the A. G. O. announced that post orders should be in one series, "Orders," and the same authority stated, January 16, 1883: "The General Court Martial orders should be kept in a series separate from general orders." Can you reconcile the two rulings? Ans.—The ruling of a few years ago (A. G. O., January 15, 1876, we presume you mean) referred specifically to posts and other commands subordinate to a Department commander. The ruling of January 16 last, we take it, refers solely to the series of orders issued by Division and Department commanders.

CADET ASKS: How many candidates are there for the seven appointments to the Naval Academy made by the President? When will such appointments be made? Do you think I have any chance for one, as I have excellent recommendations? Ans.—There are upwards of 125 candidates for appointment "at large" in the Naval Academy and seven vacancies to be filled. They will probably be filled within a week or two. Impossible to say what your chances of appointment are, but arithmetically they are about one in eighteen. Under those circumstances they are by no means flattering. The President is supposed to have some preference in making selections.

A CONSTANT READER asks the number of applications now on file for the positions of boatswains and gunners in the Navy; also what class of applicants, if any, are given preference. Ans.—The information as to numbers desired can only be obtained correctly from the Navy Department. There is always a large number of applications on file for appointment as warrant officers, and it is seldom an appointment is made, especially of gunner. Apprentices who have served out a term in the Navy have preference for appointments as gunners. There are nearly always from two to five qualified candidates waiting appointment as warrant officers in each of the grades. It is first necessary to get a permit to be examined as to qualifications. If examined and reported qualified appointments are made in the order of examination as a rule. Appointments are made only as the wants of the service require.

J. M. B. ASKS: 1. How many vacancies are there at present at the U. S. Naval Academy to be filled by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, and about what time are such vacancies as may exist filled? 2. How many applicants are there at present for appointments into the U. S. Navy as cadets? 3. Can you tell where Gen. Carrington is stationed? Ans.—1. There will be seven vacancies at large this year to be filled by the President. The Secretary of the Navy has no appointments to make, unless some member should fail to make a nomination between the 5th of March and the 1st of July. The probability is the Secretary will not have a single appointment. The President will, it is presumed, make his appointments so that the candidates can be examined May 15. 2. There are about 120 applicants for appointment at large and by the Secretary of the Navy. 3. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., is a retired officer, and resides at Bridgeport, Conn.

BITTER BREAD.

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tasteless in the food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

THE editor of the London *Sportsman*, returning home after a visit to America, was asked if he had made many speeches while there. "Yes," was his reply. "I was frequently called upon to respond. "And what did you generally say?" "Thank you; I don't mind if I do."

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITARY SELF-CULTURE.

It is generally asserted that the success of a large number of our countrymen who achieved prominence in the various walks of life is due to self-culture, and that this manner of acquiring knowledge is a special characteristic of the Americans. If this is true it is reasonable to expect that those of our National Guard who take interest in the military profession and aspire to some prominence therein will devote some attention to the study of military science. The pursuit of this branch of self-culture is the more necessary from the fact that the maintenance of but a very small Regular Army throws the responsibility for the national defence in the possible case of war to a very considerable extent upon the people, and more or less directly upon the National Guard, who must therefore be looked upon as the cultivators and preservers of the national military spirit.

It must be admitted that recruiting of the ranks of our citizen-soldiers is to a large extent accomplished through social reasons, or the love of display in a gorgeous uniform and the desire to be regarded as a soldier. Therefore after a while the interest of the recruit in military exercises and drills wanes and requires to be stimulated. As with the enlisted man so it is with many an officer who, once thoroughly conversant with the minor tactics and duties required by the rank he holds, soon flatters himself that his military education is complete; he rests therefore from his labors with the idea that he is fully able to contend with and conquer all the problems and difficulties of active service, and that in case of necessity he at least is simply competent to do well by his country.

It is somewhat the fashion to refer, as evidence of the military capacity and ability of our citizens, to the fact that the militia of the different States furnished a large contingent of skilled officers during the war of the Rebellion. So they did furnish officers, but not skilled ones at the start, and while the rudiments of tactics which had been acquired by them during their militia service were a good foundation upon which to build, yet no officer leaped at once into prominence as a skilled soldier. It was experience and close study which, after a time, rendered volunteer officers skillful and competent for effective military work. There is no royal road to military proficiency; and in these days, when the genius of war has mustered into the profession *science*, close application, research into the experience of others is needed to enable the novice to discharge, with credit to himself and his country, duties which involve the lives, limbs, and fortunes of his command, be it large or small.

Like any other professional subject, the more a person devotes his leisure time to military literature, the more interesting it becomes.

The means by which one nation conquers and absorbs another; the various steps in the progress of military leaders from comparative obscurity to brilliant fame; the pictures of heroic genius conquering brute force become clear and distinct to the thinking reader and he learns to appreciate each evolution as an intelligent spectator understands the moves of a game of chess, which to one unfamiliar with the subject and therefore groping in the dark, appear only as a number of grotesque figures moved about in an inexplicable manner.

The present time is particularly fertile in the production of military works written in a manner easily comprehended by all, and the study of which would be profitable. The prize essays of Col. Lazelle and Lieut. Greene lately on "Improvements in the Art of War" are without doubt the best on the subject which have appeared in print for years, and offer not only valuable material for the regular officer, but to any of the general public interested in the defence of the country, and no National Guard officer who takes interest and pride in the profession of arms should neglect the opportunity for thus easily informing himself of what changes have taken place in the science of warfare.

The article of Lieut. G. N. Whistler, U. S. Army, on a tactical work written by himself, which appears in another place of the present number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will also be found to contain much interesting information for our National Guard readers.

"Scribner's Campaign Series," now that time has been allowed for close investigation on both sides, are not only histories written in pleasing style but are excellent studies, more especially Pond's "Shenandoah Valley"—this for the reason that the short campaigns in that region furnished the author ample scope to present to the student an epitome of war in all its phases (except sieges) and to illustrate the importance of strategy, carried out as it was on both sides by able, active and enterprising soldiers.

We select these works from a mass of others merely for the purpose of guiding the "reading" members of the National Guard in a direction likely to interest them, for once interested they will not be satisfied until they push "columns of observation" further and further into a region full of intellectual improvement, and which sooner or later may be of use in the military defence of the country. Other nations possessing large armies compel their military officers to pass through severe courses of study, knowing the absolute necessity of such action. Therefore in the United States, if the reasoning holds good that we can safely rely upon the volunteer offering of citizens to serve in future wars, should not some exertions be made to educate the brain and intellect of the country in a military respect and thus acquire a reliable and well-posted set of volunteer officers?

Without good officers all warfare results in useless slaughter, and wasted opportunities, and defeat surely attend the footsteps of the unfortunate army whose leaders lack ability, no matter how heroic or how devoted it may be to the cause for which it is fighting.

There is something much higher than a thorough knowledge of drill room tactics and the firing at immovable targets to which the attention of our military men should be directed.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen—The parade and review before Mayor Low, intended for Monday evening, April 23, could, of course, not take place on account of the bad weather which prevailed on that evening. Instead of an outdoor parade, Col. Austen formed the men who reported at the armory in 10 commands of 12 files, which he

put through a short series of battalion maneuvers. The drill was brief, but what there was of it was executed in a very handsome manner. The manual was snappy and regular, the distances and step in column of fours good, and the formations of close column on and to the right and left were carried out in a commendable manner. These were followed by a few advances in wing front, and these exercises closed the infantry part of the drill. Major Tyson then took hold of his howitzer detail and put them through a series of artillery maneuvers of an hour and a half's duration, during which the men gave evidence that they had taken hold of the matter the right way, and bid fair in a short time to make a very creditable showing as artillery men.

The 13th intend to make a handsome turn out on Decoration Day, when they will parade in New York City with the Grand Army of the Republic. They have been assigned to the same division as the Regulars, and an excellent chance for comparison of one of the best militia regiments with real soldiers will thus be afforded.

SEVENTH NEW YORK—Col. Emmons Clark.—The 6th Co. (F) celebrated the 22d anniversary of their departure for Washington, 1861, by a march to Pelham Bridge, and then to Mt. Vernon, on Thursday, April 19. The company, under command of Captain Appleton, left the armory at 8 A. M., with 28 files and its full complement of officers. Adjutant Rand accompanied the troops, as an "old friend of the family," and Hospital Steward Freeman, an old member of the company, marched every step of the way, and came in at the finish as fresh as any of the young men. The music consisted of four fifes, four drums, and a bass drum. The day being clear and cool, the march along the Southern Boulevard was very rapid, and was enjoyed by all. When two miles out the first platoon was deployed as skirmishers, and after marching through woods, ditches, and over stone walls, they rallied on the reserve, and the company again took up its steady quickstep until 10 o'clock, when a halt was made this side of Westchester Village, and the men lunched on bouillon and sandwiches, which had been prepared by "Maresi," and sent forward in the morning. After lunch and a rest of fifteen minutes, the march was again resumed, and reached Pelham at 11.15. One would suppose that, after a rapid march of nearly ten miles at the rate of three miles an hour, that the men would sit down and rest; but the 6th Company, being composed of good stuff, it scattered at once. A game of base ball was started off hand, and a boat race between the first and second platoons was won by the crew under Sergt. Smith. After the races, and while waiting for the dinner call, the boys indulged in all kinds of sport. Among other things they had a fire drill, and a few of them reached the top of the building in the shortest space of time, and acted as if they had been used to it all their lives. A very funny incident happened during the day. Two young ladies were busy sewing in one of the rooms on the second floor, and would occasionally cast sly glances at the many forms beneath the window, when some one proposed to enter the room by way of the window. In a twinkling four men were standing on the shoulders of their comrades, and the top one jumped in the window, ran around the table in the centre of the room, and descended to the ground in the same way he mounted.

At 1 o'clock dinner call was sounded, and no time was lost in falling in and marching to the dining room. The menu was well selected and much enjoyed, and during the coffee and cigars some fine speeches were made by Capt. Appleton, Adj't Rand, Lieut. Palmer, Hospital Steward Freeman, Sergt. Amerman, Sergt. Appleton, and others.

After dinner the men amused themselves by running, jumping, rowing, fishing, etc., and at 4 o'clock assembly was sounded, and the company started on its march to Mount Vernon, a distance of 6 miles. This part of the march was more rapid than that of the morning, but the men stood it finely. At St. Paul's Church, at East Chester, about two miles from Mount Vernon, the New Yorkers were met by the Farnsworth Post, G. A. R., and the 11th separate company, under command of Capt. Jarvis, who, together with the Juvenile Drum Corps, escorted the 6th Co. to Mount Vernon, where they arrived at 6 o'clock.

The village of Mount Vernon was dressed in its holiday attire; flags and streamers floated from every house, and the inhabitants turned out in full force to welcome the visitors. The march through the village was a perfect ovation.

On arriving in the village the troops were marched into Fourth Avenue Hall, where a sumptuous collation was served, and the soldiers were waited on by the ladies, who had prepared everything for them.

After dinner the 6th Co. was received by the village authorities and welcomed with an address by the President of the village, Mr. J. Van Santvoord. Many pleasant speeches complimentary to the 11th separate company and their guests were made by Capt. Whittaker, Major Jenkins, Col. Hus, Capt. Jarvis, Capt. Appleton, Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant Rand, and others.

The 6th Co. assembled at 7.45 and gave an exhibition drill on the ground in front of the depot, which was witnessed by a great crowd of people. The movements were excellently executed, and were loudly applauded by the many military spectators. After the drill, and while waiting for the train, Capt. Appleton was presented with an elegant basket of flowers by the smallest member of the Juvenile Drum Corps, a little fellow about 8 years of age. Capt. Appleton made an address to the members of the drum corps, complimenting them on their fine appearance and drill and the way in which they beat the drum. This Juvenile Drum Corps of Mount Vernon is an organization that the village is very proud of. It numbers 20 members and is composed of sons of veterans. Their execution is something wonderful.

When the 6th Company arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 8.50 it marched to the armory up Madison avenue, where it arrived at 9.15. The 19th of April being the annual meeting of the veteran corps of the regiment, there were about 500 members in the building, and attracted by the music of the fife and drum corps, they were all at the entrance to give the old 6th Company a hearty welcome.

The company marched in the large drill room, and then up to its company room and was dismissed, and the march to Mount Vernon was over. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and members who managed the details of the march, as every little item was looked after, and all returned highly pleased with themselves, their officers, and particularly with the 11th Separate Company, and the ladies of Mount Vernon, who so generously entertained the company.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp, command.—The last battalion drill, Companies A, B, E, F and H, equalized as four commands of sixteen files, took place at the armory on Friday evening, April 20. The movements formed almost a counterpart to those of the other wing reported in our issue of last week. Dress parade opened the drill, and was characterized by a generally fair manual, with an occasional lazy hand along the line, and the following minor defects: 1st sergeants not up to the mark, and a few of them not facing to the front promptly when arriving in front and centre. Some officers at dismissal neglected to return swords promptly, and the two centre ones

did not leave a space for the adjutant in the line, and during manual one officer raised his sword to a present. One first sergeant at the command parade is dismissed stepped to the front to close ranks but checked himself in time. These mistakes caused the commander to repeat the ceremony, which was then properly executed. The next was a review, without a new formation, however. It was well performed, with exception of defective distances in some instances during the passage, and some cases of faulty saluting by officers. A repetition of this maneuver was therefore also ordered, and during this the defects just pointed out were to a reasonable extent corrected. After this the drill proper commenced, and as the movements were generally fairly gone through we do not recite them in detail. They consisted of formations of column to the rear, marches and changes of direction in column of companies and columns of fours with manual on the march, close column formations on the march and from a halt with deployments, the latter generally on interior companies. In one of the latter one of the officers allowed his command to get away from him and thereby created a gap. One guide also proved rusty and was relieved and replaced by another one. On inquiry we found that he had neglected to properly avail himself of the theoretical instruction provided by the adjutant in his weekly recitations, etc. He is therefore himself to blame. The final wheel into line was excellent. After this the manual was executed in close and open order in fair manner.

The closing drill did not demonstrate as much improvement as the comparatively excellent beginning in the early part of the season seemed to indicate. As elsewhere, considerable opportunity for improvement seems to have been wasted here also through want of proper instruction at these drills and a lack of system in conducting them, nor did company officers prepare themselves as thoroughly as should be the case in a regiment with a standing like the 22d.

NEW YORK.—A number of the veterans of the 13th Regiment were at the armory on Monday evening, April 23, in uniform. On that evening they gained an increase of ten to their number. Company G, 13th Regiment, numbers now over 90 members, and is expected soon to be up to the maximum number of 103.

Capt. Eugene Snow, 13th Regiment, has resigned.

The 8th Regiment has extended invitations to the 4th and 11th Separate Companies to parade with it on Decoration Day.

Company G, 22d Regiment, Capt. C. De Mott, will make an excursion on Tuesday morning, May 8, to Newburgh, on the Hudson, to celebrate the 4th anniversary of its reorganization, leaving the armory in fatigue uniform, anapsacks with overcoats on top, and helmets, in season to take the steamer Chauncy Vibbard, returning by train the same evening.

We have received invitations to a reception to be given by Post No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, at Everett Hall, 306 Fulton street, on Tuesday evening, May 8.

General Charles F. Robbins, during his recent visit to the rifle range at the State Camp Ground, found that in spite of the hurry in which it had to be prepared last year, but little damage had resulted from the severe rainstorms and frosts of the winter season.

Generals C. T. Christensen and Horatio C. King delivered addresses at the "Council of War" of Company G, 13th Regiment, on Thursday evening, April 19.

Cpt. Biocum, 7th Regiment, recently elected, has received his commission.

The Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 7th Regiment, Captain C. Penfold, has resigned his position.

The boys of Berkely School, 252 Madison avenue, gave their annual drill at the armory of the 22d Regiment on Thursday evening, April 26, under charge of Capt. John S. White. The little fellows did remarkably well, and went through their evolutions in a better manner than many an adult company we have seen.

The 3d Battery, Captain Raquin, had its closing drill on April 21.

Capt. J. L. Denison has been transferred from Co. C to I, 13th Regiment.

General Brownell and staff have presented Colonel Charles E. Bridge, lately appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, with a massive gold and enamel medal bearing the coat-of-arms of the Fourth Brigade Headquarters.

Col. Louis Finkelman, 32d Regiment, has requested the disbandment of Company E.

Commissionary G. W. Street, 23d Regiment, who held his commission as such since February 1880, has resigned.

A rifle match between the teams of the 7th and 23d Regiments on Monday, April 23, was won by the former by a score of 355 to 337.

The 7th Regiment had a battalion drill on Monday evening, April 23. After a drill a dance took place.

P. Grosbach and Fred. Voelbel have been elected 1st Lieutenants of Companies A and H, 32d Regiment, and Louis A. Biederman has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

The 7th Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Graves on Monday evening, April 23, on which occasion Col. Biocum had command of the regiment for the first time. During the evening the prizes won in the rifle competitions, which closed Thursday evening, April 19, were presented. The aggregate scores made are as follows: Company F 387, B 326, D 254, A 281, G 198, C 160. The first prize, secured by Company F, is a handsomely-framed military engraving, "The Attack," and the second prize, which goes to Company B, is a pair of handsome mantel ornaments.

Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, was at the Peckitt camp ground on Monday, April 23, to look after the range and see that it is put in proper order for the firing by the troops during the Encampment.

The Tibbits Veteran Corps, of Troy, will participate in Decoration day parade as the guests of Adam Goss Post, G. A. R. Preparations are made to entertain them in a handsome manner.

Co. H, 23d Regiment, had a reception on Friday evening, April 20, which turned out a very choice affair. The uniformed battalion of veterans had also a meeting on the same evening, at which they resolved to participate in the parade in New York City on Decoration day. It is probable that arrangements will be made for an entertainment of the 22d Regiment veterans and their guests, the veterans of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

This year's rifle season will be opened by the Staff of the 1st Brigade on May 10.

The Cadet Corps and Howitzer detail of the 13th Regiment will have a joint parade on Monday April 30.

The Cadet Corps of the 13th Regiment will have a competitive drill for the medals put up for the purpose by the Field and Staff on May 4. Col. Deslaurier, of the 3d Brigade Staff, and Captains W. V. King, 12th, and Edward Fackner, of the 13th Regiment, will act as judges.

Captain W. C. Casey, of the 7th, whose resignation was announced sometime ago, seems to have reconsidered his determination—at least he stated at a dinner given him by his company on Monday evening, at the Hotel Brunswick, that he intended to remain with the regiment, at least till after the Encampment.

Colonel Charles Roome has presented the 4th company of the 7th Regiment with a full length portrait of Captain W. H. Kipp, the present commander.

The 8th Regiment officers were the guests of the 11th Separate Company, at Mount Vernon, on Monday evening, April 23, and were handsomely entertained.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

A despatch from London, of April 23, which appeared in some of the daily papers, said as follows:

"A hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the rifle match at Wimbledon between British and American teams, in consequence of the refusal of the British Rifle Association to allow the American regulations and the use of the wind gauge."

This reported objection of the Englishmen is probably in regard to the screw wind gauge used by riflemen in this country, but not yet adopted in England.

The National Rifle Association has not yet received anything official about this matter, and therefore no steps have been taken in regard to it. Whatever the difficulty may be, however, it will no doubt be satisfactorily settled in due time.

The following scores have been made on Saturday, April 21, and Wednesday, April 25, at Creedmoor, in the preliminary matches:

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Aggr. Yds.	gate.
John Smith.....	28	27	24	79
Gen. C. F. Robbins.....	22	23	28	73
Sergt. T. J. Dolan.....	26	24	20	70
John H. Brown.....	26	27	17	69
W. M. Farrow.....	27	29	13	69
Fred. Alder.....	21	27	17	65
Frank Stuart.....	30	15	13	53

SATURDAY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
John Smith, 9th New Jersey.....	31	28	31	90
Frank Stuart, 69th New York.....	29	31	29	90
W. M. Farrow, Newport Artillery.....	32	30	28	90
G. Joiner, 23d New York.....	31	33	26	90
J. H. Brown, 7th New York.....	29	33	27	89
T. J. Dolan, 12th New York.....	26	34	24	84
A. B. Van Hoesen, 12th New York.....	29	28	25	82
N. D. Ward, 9th New York.....	29	24	26	79
G. F. Tolley, 16th Separate Co.....	26	24	25	75
C. F. Robbins, Gen. Insp. Rifle Frac. 21	23	18	62	
H. S. Bellsmith, 65th New York.....	11	25	12	48

WEDNESDAY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
John Smith, 9th New Jersey.....	31	28	31	90
Frank Stuart, 69th New York.....	29	31	29	90
W. M. Farrow, Newport Artillery.....	32	30	28	90
G. Joiner, 23d New York.....	31	33	26	90
J. H. Brown, 7th New York.....	29	33	27	89
T. J. Dolan, 12th New York.....	26	34	24	84
A. B. Van Hoesen, 12th New York.....	29	28	25	82
N. D. Ward, 9th New York.....	29	24	26	79
G. F. Tolley, 16th Separate Co.....	26	24	25	75
C. F. Robbins, Gen. Insp. Rifle Frac. 21	23	18	62	
H. S. Bellsmith, 65th New York.....	11	25	12	48

On both days the conditions of wind and weather were unfavorable, and the scores, as a general thing, are therefore considered satisfactory.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THIRD REGIMENT INF.—As a result of recent elections in this regiment, commissions have been issued to William M. Williamson, colonel. As lieutenant colonel, Col. W. has had command of the regiment for the past year, and during this time the efficiency and discipline of the regiment have gained for officers and men an excellent reputation—certainly a compliment to the head of the command.

Dr. Shellenberger, senior medical officer, becomes Lieutenant colonel. This will promote Capt. Stonett, present assistant surgeon, to surgeon, with the rank of major.

Capt. Joseph S. Laughlin, of Co. D, is promoted to major, leaving a vacancy to be filled by the promotion of Lieut. Davis. No better selection could be made as a company commander. Lieut. Davis is known now as a most earnest and painstaking officer, qualified for all his duties.

THE NASHVILLE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

The National Competitive Drill to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 21 to 26 inclusive, promises to be a grand success. Military organizations from the North, South, East and West, have entered the lists in friendly array. Heretofore such drills have been mostly confined to the West and South. Considering the large number of distinguished companies to be there, together with their past records and present prestige, the successful competitor may well lay claim to the title "The Victor of the Victors."

The Secretary of War will detail a competent representative of the Army, while Gen. Henry J. Hunt, commanding the Department of the South, has been requested to name six suitable officers to act as judges. This, it is expected, he will do as soon as he returns from his Southern tour now in progress. In accordance with the following order of the Governor of Tennessee, Gen. Wm. E. Eastman, General Manager, assumed command of the camp.

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Adjt.-Gen.,
Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1883.

"Wm. E. Eastman is hereby ordered in so far as I am able to direct, to take control and management of all matters pertaining to the Military Encampment to be held at Nashville, May 21 to 26, 1883. He is also appointed commandant of the camp, with full charge of all military organizations reporting, and will issue all orders pertaining thereto.

Official: Wm. B. Bate, Governor.

R. W. Cantrell, Adjt.-Gen."

For the information of those companies who desire to attend, we would state that they are required to report at once to the commandant of the camp such intention, as well as the whole number of officers and men including the required number for the drill who will probably come. All organizations reporting will have to obey such rules and regulations for the government of the contest, and the discipline and police of the camp as he may from time to time deem expedient or necessary to the success of the enterprise. The commanding officers will be held to account that these are strictly observed by their respective organizations. They will hold their commands in readiness for all such orders until relieved.

As to discipline, this feature being of greatest importance in the military economy, the U. S. Army Regulations, (1881), will be the rule and guide in questions of rank, command, and etiquette. As to the government, regimental and battalion organizations, reporting as such, or those formed or to be formed under the laws of Tennessee or other States, will not be reorganized. But detached companies will be organized into battalions under command of competent officers.

The camp will also be one of instruction and field exercise. Dress parades will be performed daily in turn by each regiment. To familiarize the men of the different companies with the duties of a large camp, guard duties will be required by details from them. Taking into consideration the large number of men to be present, this will be light as well as an instructive service.

Hours convenient to all concerned will be designated for the regular drills for each day of the various companies and battalions. The commandant will assign to each company its position in the camp. Tents will be provided by the management. Meals can be easily obtained on the grounds of the "Campus Martius" at small cost. After breakfast each company will police its quarters and grounds.

Competition for the grand prizes will only be open to those companies incorporated under some State or organized under the national law, being pledged to the support of law and order. Each captain is required to make on his honor a certificate to the effect that the men entered are bona fide members of his particular company. Each drill will last forty-five minutes after the completion of the inspection of the company by the judges. The order of the drill will be determined by lot cast by each captain. Any organization reporting ten minutes later than nine o'clock will take its place at the end of the list. The drills will be by grammar and without music. The commanding officer of each company or detachment will subscribe to an oath that he will not divulge the programme of the drill, or any part of the same, to any person or persons whatsoever, before the commencement of the drill. Upon the completion of the drill he will turn in the programme to the commandant of the camp. It will be returned to the captain after the announcement of the judge's decision.

In the infantry contest the order of drill will be as follows:

1. March to the ground. Break ranks.
2. Formation of the company.
3. Manual of arms
4. Loadings and firing (without cartridges).
5. School of the company.
6. Skirmish drills.
7. Bayonet exercise.

These last two heads will not be required, but such companies that finish the preceding movements before the expiration of the allotted time will receive credit for these latter, provided they are executed according to Upton.

The artillery drill comprises:

1. Manual of the piece.
2. Mechanical movements of the section.
3. Mount the carriage.
4. Mount the piece.

5. Fire two rounds with cartridges.

The gun is to be a muzzle-loader, of such size that, taken with its limber, it can be drawn by four horses.

The above regulations will apply to the Zouave commands, except so far as they may be modified by their peculiar organizations. They will be permitted to drill according to their various systems of tactics.

In regard to the Carnival of Music, the programme will be furnished to those musical organizations which enter in due time.

The usual rules of similar contests in other cities will govern.

The judges of the military competitions will be United States Army officers, chosen for their fitness and ability. They will select the particular movements under the general heads for the drill campaign. Each will be provided before the drill with a tally sheet for each company, together with an explanation of the manner of its keeping. Tally sheets for each separate company will be combined into a joint tally sheet, without erasures, written and signed by the judges in ink. At the ceremonies at the award of prizes these will be returned to the commandant of the camp. They will then be subject to an inspection by all concerned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

As stated in a late issue of the JOURNAL, the National Guard of Minnesota is fast assuming a position of efficiency and importance which will make it a credit to the prosperous young State. The record of Minnesota's troops in the late Rebellion is covered with glory, especially that of its gallant first, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, where it was practically mustered out on the field of battle. The war for the Union and the campaign under Gen. Sibley against the murderous Sioux Indians, satisfied the martial ambition of its early settlers, and when peace was restored its people practically turned the implements of war into sickles and ploughshares.

It was not until February, 1881, when a new generation had sprung up, that the State passed its first act creating a National Guard. It then authorized the formation of ten companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two sections of artillery, and appropriated \$5,000 a year for its maintenance. This small force was quickly organized, uniformed, and equipped, by companies. In Jan., 1882, Gen. L. F. Hubbard, yet a young man, with a gallant war record as colonel of the 5th Minn. Vol., came to the gubernatorial chair, and while giving his personal supervision to the rebuilding of the State capitol, which was destroyed by fire, found time to set the State guard on a good footing. He at once organized the force into two battalions, and in July last sent it into its first encampment at White Bear Lake, twelve miles from St. Paul, bearing most of the expenses from his own contingent fund. He remained with it in camp for the week, lending his personal attention and experience, and in his first message to the legislature last January, he took at once a stand in favor of a well organized and disciplined citizen soldiery. Agreeably to his suggestions, a bill for a Military Code was framed by a few officers of the guard, introduced and passed almost unanimously and without amendment. This bill provided for the organization of two regiments of infantry, ten companies each, and one battery of artillery, and appropriated \$15,000 per annum for their maintenance, and at this writing the quota is fully mustered and armed, and the regiment organized and officered. While Minnesota has for years neglected doing anything for a citizen soldiery, yet when she makes up her mind she wheels into line with her National Guard, and with a rapidity unequalled by any State in the Union. She has now a force that will meet all her requirements for years to come, and it now rests with the new guardsmen to prove themselves worthy of the State's confidence and support. The following is the roster:

Gov. L. F. Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier General A. C. Hawley, Adjutant General.

Brigadier General John A. Murphy, Surgeon General.

Brigadier General A. G. Hicks, Judge Advocate General.

Brigadier General T. P. Wilson, Quartermaster General.

Col. E. M. Van Cleve, Inspector General.

Right Rev. John Ireland, Chaplain.

1st Regiment, 19 companies—Col. Wm. B. Bend, St. Paul; Lt.-Col. C. W. Johnson, Minneapolis; Maj. Geo. M. Naylor, Minneapolis.

2d Regiment, 10 companies—Col. Joseph Bobleter, New Ulm; Lt.-Col. Alfred Brooks, Winona; Maj. Geo. W. Mead, Mankato.

Emmet Light Battery, 4 guns—Capt. C. M. McCarthy, St. Paul; 1st Lieut. Lawrence Fahey, St. Paul; 2d Lieut. Joe. B. Nacy, St. Paul.

The whole command aggregates over 1,200 men, and during the present season must be greatly augmented in numbers and efficiency. It will go into camp in July, and perhaps by regiments, though some favor a Brigade encampment. The 1st Regiment, composed of the companies in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and towns North, has selected White Bear, and the 2d Regiment is considering some point in the S. uthern part of the State. The coming encampment is looked forward to with great interest, and there is every assurance the young guard will do itself credit. The three infantry companies and the artillery in St. Paul have made great progress since their organization. They formed an association and have just completed an armory at a cost of \$20,000, with squad, reception and company rooms, fitted up in elegant style. The building was opened the last week in January, by a grand military fair, under the auspices of the infantry companies, at which the St. Paul ladies proved themselves true friends of the guard. In March there was a grand competitive and exhibition drill, under the auspices of the artillery. The Governor and staff, and some 15 U. S. Army officers from Fort Snelling were present. Maj. Myrick, of Gen. Terry's staff, Col. Lawson and Capt. Tully, of the 23d Regiment, acted as judges, the first prize, a silk bannerette and \$25, being awarded to Co. B, 1st Regiment, Minneapolis. The Emmet Battery, which captured

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Fourth Hussars (British) has twenty gentleman troopers who have joined in the hope of working up to a commission. So says the *N. Y. Sun*. The fact that there is no such regiment as the Fourth Hussars (British) is rather a drawback to the item, but readers of the New York press have to get used to such trifles.—*San Francisco Report*. The Report chances to be mistaken. The Fourth Hussars, Lieut.-Col. G. Phillips, commanding, is stationed at Hounslow, having returned from duty in Bengal in 1878.

THE tendency at the English Admiralty to purchase stores in preference to manufacturing them is every year on the increase. Rope is almost the only article of ships' stores which is now manufactured in a Royal Dockyard.

LORD BELMORNE has brought to the notice of the House of Lords the fact that English naval officers are in receipt of pay which does not enable them to maintain their position in society as officers and gentlemen.

A LARGE number of members of Parliament are, it is reported, convinced that England must make up its mind to pay its soldiers better than it does at present.

Plans have been approved by Admiral Acton, Italian Minister of Marine, for the immediate building of a colossal vessel to be used as a transport for troops and war material, and the King of Italy has signed a decree ordering the formation, as quickly as possible, of seventy-two new companies of territorial and Alpine troops.

THE total annual cost of an English infantry soldier is estimated at \$200 (£38 17s. 8d.). It is estimated that an officer of a quarter of a century's active service and his family costs the State considerably less per head than an equal number of paupers and criminals.

The disestablishment of the French standing army and the formation of a national militia is the avowed aim of M. Clemenceau and his followers.

The Crown jewels and regalia of France are to be sold by auction at the end of April.

THE Erie Railway Company has obtained a judgment of \$1,496,823 against the Englishman, James McHenry, in the United States District Court, New York, as well as in the English High Court of Chancery. The case has been appealed.

France has decided to send one thousand five hundred soldiers to Tonquin.

The Geneva Council has declared its opposition to the Church of Rome in Switzerland.

THE Suez Canal has become inadequate to the demands of commerce, and the shipping has of late suffered severely from getting blocked in passing through. It is therefore proposed to cut a new channel between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and several eminent engineers have started for the purpose of finding whether it is practicable to cut a sweetwater canal between Alexandria and Suez. Such a canal would not only relieve the congestion of traffic, but could be used for purposes of irrigation.

TEN of the Lay-Haught style of torpedoes are building at Milford, Conn., for the French government. They are twenty-four feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. The magazine is loaded with one hundred pounds of dynamite. The cost is \$15,000 each, and the several portions are made at different factories in Connecticut and put together at Milford.

MR. Gladstone in the House of Commons said that it would not be in accordance with public interest for him to say anything touching communications with the United States Government on the subject of the dynamite outrages. The condition of the people in Ireland was again discussed in the House of Lords. A quantity of dynamite has been found at Chatham. The trial of Timothy Kelly was commenced.

KRUPP'S works, at Essen, now employ 439 steam boilers and 456 steam engines with the aggregate of 18,500 horse power. There are 89 steam hammers, carrying weights ranging from 200 pounds to 50 tons.

THE locality for the manoeuvres of the Twelfth German Army Corps is the country between Gotha and Eisenach, the former town being the principal *point d'appui*. As already announced by us, the operations will take place in the presence of the German Emperor.

THE new fortifications of Strasburg have at last been completed. The construction of the first six forts was commenced in June, 1872, that of the enciente in 1876. The latter has thus taken seven years to complete, while the whole work of fortifying the great stronghold has extended over a period of nearly eleven years. The number of advanced forts, of which twelve were originally planned, was subsequently increased to fourteen, of which eleven are placed on the left and three on the right bank of the Rhine.

THE Germans are not in the habit of looking among their politicians for naval administrators. Lieutenant-General von Caprivi, who has hitherto commanded the 30th Division at Metz, and from manoeuvring brigades and battalions, has been chosen as the successor of General von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, whose retirement from office would seem to have some connection with the departure of General von Kameke from the War Office.

THE French are increasing their Naval force in Madagascar waters, which looks like a bombardment.

HELEN MARCOVITCH, who attempted to shoot King Milan in the Cathedral at Belgrade, and who subsequently tried to commit suicide, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

SEVERAL officers and soldiers at Petersburg who were suspected of having been concerned in Nihilistic operations have committed suicide.

ONE of the largest sales of Mexican lands ever made has just been effected by A. B. Linderman to a London syndicate. The estate sold is known as "the Bustamante tract," and comprises a million acres in Zacatecas. The price paid was \$2,500,000.

DURING the silver wedding at Berlin, to please the Emperor the Prince of Wales wore his hussar's uniform, with its dolman, both at the family dinner in the afternoon and at the ball, but it was so hot and heavy that on returning to the Crown Prince's palace he was nearly fainting with fatigue, and had to retire at once.

THE sobriety of the proposed habiliments of the English soldier will be still further secured by the toning down of everything bright and metallic about his accoutrements. The white belt and haversack and the shining brass buttons and belt arms will have to undergo a funeral change. The former will, for the future, be of a dingy umber color, and the latter will be of bronze instead of brass.

THE Krupps, of Essen, and other industrial firms in the Rhine provinces, intend to present Admiral von Stosch, late Chief of the Admiralty, with an address and a substantial

testimonial of their esteem. The sum of 36,000 marks has already been collected toward the latter object.

ENGLAND'S Mercantile Navy consists of—sailing ships, 16,183 ; tonnage, 3,750,000 ; steam-ships, 3,789 ; tonnage, 2,594,000 about. Men, 194,000 of all colors, races, and denominations. During the week ending March 31, 41 British and foreign actual shipwrecks were reported, making a total of 645 for the present year, or an increase of 205 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the increase for the week being 13.

A REPORT has reached Cape Coast Castle that the King of Ashantee has abdicated and his whole country been thrown into a state of confusion.

EXPERIMENTS are being made on the Seine, near Ivry, with a divisible iron boat carriage, equipped with pack saddles and draught harness. After taking the boat to pieces, the various parts and the harness are deposited in the carriage body which resembles a boat, and is of sufficient buoyancy to carry men and provisions. Iron being chosen as the material, the naval boat carriage may be used in all climates.

ACCORDING to the Naval List recently issued the German Fleet is composed of the following : 13 ships of the line (7 ironclads and 6 corvettes, ironclads); 31 cruisers (21 corvettes and 10 gunboats); 26 coast guard (15 gun boats and 11 torpedo ships); 8 despatch vessels; 2 transports; 12 school ships. Total 92.

Another cruiser, named the "Kostroma" belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet has just been launched at Odessa.

FOUR first class torpedo boats 96 ft. in length, speed of 20 knots, and capable of carrying on operations of their own account at a reasonable distance from the shore, have been ordered for Malta.

THERE are at present in the English Navy 20 torpedo boats 1st class, and 50 2nd class; 1st class, 96 ft. in length, speed 20 knots; 2nd class, length 68 ft., beam 7 ft., speed 17 knots. Two new cruisers of the "Mersey" type are to be commenced for use by the English Navy, also 3 gun vessels of mariner class and one despatch boat, to be built by contract.

THE Military Commission now sitting at Versailles is inclined to report favorably on the adoption of the Wetterli repeating rifle for a large section of the French army. In the event of this plan being adopted, it would be recommended that the Gras rifles, with which the troops are now armed, should be converted to that system. It is claimed that the Wetterli rifle that it can be fired ten times in twenty seconds.

England is disturbed by the announcement that the prosperity of Liverpool is menaced by the new Antwerp Docks, which will be completed in 1884. The Belgian Government has "proceeded very quietly" while preparing to "bid for the commerce of the world in general, and of England in particular." Since 1830 the Belgians have spent 49,000,000 francs on the improvement of the docks which Napoleon I. constructed with the aim of diverting British commerce, and the Belgian Government has recently granted \$12,500,000 for a further engineering operation, in the construction of a quay $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a waterway capable of accommodating, broadside on, fifty Atlantic liners. Meantime, it is observed that the tonnage of Antwerp has increased fourfold as rapidly as that of Liverpool, while the opening of the St. Gotthard Railway has placed it in the most favorable position with regard to Italian traffic for England and America.

GENERAL Lord Wolseley, in a letter to a teetotaler, says—"Although I take a deep interest in all things relating to temperance, I am not a total abstainer, and have never claimed the character for myself; but whenever it has been found necessary to enforce on the troops under my command a total abstention from alcohol, I have invariably observed this practice."

While the French squadron was lying off Athens, says a telegram from that city, a gun burst on board the admiral's flagship. Three of the crew were killed and two injured.

The gun with which an accident recently occurred on board her Majesty's ship *Stork* was one of the original Armstrong or "vent-piece" pattern guns, and was not one of the new breech-loaders. The gun in question was introduced into the Navy in 1859 as a boat or a field gun, and is called the "pinnacle gun." It weighs 13 cwt. The accident occurred in consequence of the vent piece not having been properly screwed up.

Experiments are being made at Portsmouth with a Nordfjeld 1-inch machine-gun bullets, electro-coppered, instead of wrapped in a copper capsule, to take the grooves—an invention which promises to greatly simplify the question of coating projectiles.

Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Hotchkiss have delivered their 6-pounder machine pinnace gun or fieldpiece to the War Office, and the authorities are only waiting for Mr. Nordfjeld to complete his carriage and deliver his gun, to hand the competing machine fieldpieces over to the Ordnance Committee, and direct the experiments to be commenced at Sheerness.

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

Many people who have tried to throw light on the difficult subject of curing disease, have found that what they supposed to be light was nothing but darkness. Those who depended on them for information and relief have been, like the suffering woman mentioned in Scripture, who had spent her money in vain on many physicians, "nothing better, but only worse." This sort of experience is unpleasant for all concerned. When the sick are to be made well and the suffering to be healed, there should be no blundering about it. The common blunder of American invalids is that they think they must swallow great quantities of drugs, concerning which they know with certainty only one thing, namely, that the taste is horrible. There is another thing in connection with these drugs which is not so generally known, namely, that the liquid which carries most of them is bad whiskey. Thus many an invalid goes from bad to worse, becoming a dyspeptic, hypochondriac, a drunkard, and eventually a wreck. This is bad business, and they who follow it walk in the darkness to their own destruction.

It is better to walk in the light to recovery and HEALTH. The old Saxons spelt that word "wholth," and there is a good idea in the way they spelt it. True health is a state of *whole* soundness. When a man is sick, it is not only lung or stomach or brain that is out of order. The entire man is affected, and the trouble is most severely manifested in whatever happens to be his weakest part. When he completely recovers, he is well all over, and in a state of "wholth," which is just what everybody wants to enjoy. The blood is the life of the human being. When it is poor and ailing, and clogged with impurities, there is no health. When it is properly vitalized, it courses through artery and vein, carrying to every part of the body the vigor and delight which springs from real health. The blood receives its vitality, or its promptings to decay, from what is taken into the lungs. It verily gets its substance from what goes into

the stomach. But substance without vitality is not life. To see how that which is inhaled affects the life which is in the blood, look at the wretched sufferers who inhale poisons. They take in sewer-gas, and the inevitable low typhus fever or quick diphtheria seizes them. They inhale the bad air of undrained swamps, and presently shake and burn with chills and fever. They blow out the gas light before going to bed, and devitalize themselves into untimely graves by taking into their lungs carburetted hydrogen. Now if all this mischief can be done by simply inhaling that which can neither be seen nor handled, it is but fair to recognize the fact that, on the other hand, the inhaling of that which is life-giving can work corresponding benefit. The skeptical drug-swallowers, whose ideas of relief and cure are associated with the taking of nauseous things into their suffering stomachs, may not look on it in this light, but it is just as true as if they did. The facts are against them, and these speak louder than all their theories and objections. The sick can in the most pleasant and delightful manner inhale new life for lungs and blood, and consequently, for the "wholth" of the entire system.

"What!" says a suffering and weary invalid who has swallowed nearly all the drug nostrums that are compounded and sold, "You don't mean that I shall get well by just breathing something that I can't see, or handle, or take with a spoon!"

Yes, Mr. Suffering-and-Weary, that is exactly it. COMPOUND OXYGEN will do it, and all you have to do is simply to inhale the Compound Oxygen according to directions.

The lungs are the air-bellows of the body. They are continually opening and closing as air is inhaled or exhaled. They are made of a delicate, yet very strong substance much like leather. They are divided into thousands of little air-cells. When we inhale (or take in) a breath of air, we fill as many of these air-cells as are in working order. The air with which we fill them is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. What we send out when we exhale (or breath out) the contents of the lungs, is nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. The latter is the impurities from the blood. The oxygen, coming in contact with the blood through the delicate tissue or membrane of the lungs, gives it its life. The heart is busy all day and all night pumping blood into the lungs and thence all through the circulation in every part of the body. In four minutes from the time a drop of blood has received its oxygen in the lungs, it has gone its round, and is back again to discharge its load of carbon and other impurities, and to receive a new message of life in the vitalizing inspiration of the oxygen. In the COMPOUND OXYGEN treatment, the invalid is given something to inhale which is different from mere atmospheric air. Oxygen by itself would not answer the purpose. It is sharp, severe and irritating, and in its uncombined state is not assimilable. Thousands of faithful trials have proved this. In the atmosphere we breathe there is but one part of oxygen to five of nitrogen. If there were too much nitrogen and not enough oxygen, we would soon die. COMPOUND OXYGEN is a skilfully prepared revitalizing agent, which supplies through the lungs to the blood exactly what the blood needs for its restoration, and for the restoration or renewing of every part of the system on which it acts. It carries with it a magnetic property, reaching the nerve centres, which in their partnership with the brain, exercise a controlling influence on every part of the body, and telegraph to its remotest corner, either by sensations of pleasure or of pain, their condition of health or of ailment.

America's great disease is consumption. This is, to define it briefly, wasting or decay of the lungs. The most remote air-cells first refuse to do their duty. Mischiefous little tubercles invade the substance of the lungs producing inflammation and other unpleasant results. The lungs become flabby and poor like a worn-out kid glove, and grow powerless to vitalize the blood. There has been a prevalent idea that consumption cannot be cured, because no drug has been found to act as a specific for it when taken through the stomach. But it is now a well attested fact, that consumption is really curable, provided only that it is taken in time. Even COMPOUND OXYGEN will not convert a worn-out old leather glove into a new one. But it will take hold of consumptive lungs and, by its searching and invigorating action, build them up to life and health. Its first action is to inflate air-cells which have long been uninflated and collapsed. Then, gently, but powerfully, stimulating the lungs to vigorous action, it enables them to throw off the tubercles and regain a condition of soundness. So many consumptives who had been doomed for the grave have been cured by COMPOUND OXYGEN, that there is no reason why persons who are afflicted with lung trouble should feel gloomy about themselves, or regard their cases as at all hopeless, if taken in time.

As to other diseases than consumption? Is COMPOUND OXYGEN a cure-all?

It is not claimed for COMPOUND OXYGEN that it cures every disease that can afflict the sons of men. But there are a great many over which it has gained the most complete victory. Almost everything that goes wrong in the body is in some way or other connected with vitiated blood. In some cases these ailments are aggravated by local irritations, misplacements, or difficulties which are hereditary. Exposure, over-feeding, improper ventilation, and the abuses of clothing, have much to do with them. Vitiated blood produces a lack of harmony among the nerves, and the horrors of neuralgia and sciatica are the result. It sends its messengers of evil to the region lying between nose and brain, and disgusting catarrh is enthroned in all the supremacy of its ugliness. It robs the stomach of its proper juices, and the victim becomes a dyspeptic whose every meal is a burden of sorrow. It reminds the system of the injustice done it by distributing here and there the pangs of rheumatism and the tortures of gout. Sufferers with these maladies and the victims of exhausted nerve power and the diseases which follow on it, will find in COMPOUND OXYGEN the relief they need.

There are many medicines, an important feature of which is that they are kept on sale at every drug store. Not so with COMPOUND OXYGEN. It can be had only of its originators, Drs. Stark and Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia. It is sent with full directions, so that all invalids can without trouble use it for themselves. The pamphlet entitled "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," contains much interesting information in regard to it, with the testimonials of many well-known persons who by its use have been restored to health. This pamphlet is sent to any address on application.

A MADRID dispatch says that the Marques de la Vega de Armijo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, when speaking in the Senate, "declared that his note to the Washington Government condemning the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama Canal, and recommending the neutralization of the Canal under joint American and European protection,

THE HORSFORD ALMANAC AND COOK BOOK mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

had received the warm assent of several European powers." One of our exchanges, the name of which we do not recall, adds: "No doubt he said the thing that is, but we believe that the Panama Canal will be virtually controlled by the strongest naval power that shou'd be nearest it. That power would be the United States, should we ever revive the lost art of creating a Navy."

*Ladies, if you would be forever redeemed from the physical disabilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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FALLS—ADAMS.—At New Orleans, La., April 21, Mr. A. J. FALLS of Washington, D. C., to Miss LOTTIE ADAMS, daughter of the late Commodore Henry A. Adams, U. S. Navy.



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Walker's Flexible Fountain Pen, Pat. Dec. 21, 1868, by H. A. Walker. It is a fast diamond-pointed gold pen, having rubber holder. Absolutely non-corrosive, certain in flow and action. Over 50,000 now in use. Not one rejected or thrown aside. We also make cheap fountain and dipping pens of iridium and silver, diamond-pointed, non-corrosive. We warrant our pens and will refund price paid us if say pay not entirely satisfactory after ten days' trial. For descriptive price-list and terms to agents, address

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - \$16,432,181.85 Liabilities, - - - 13,864,889.62

Total Surplus, - \$2,567,292.23

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URQUHART—LANDER.—At San Francisco, April 27. Passed Assistant Surgeon RICHARD A. URQUHART, U. S. N., to Miss LIZZIE LANDER.

DIED.

DODGE.—In Brookline, Mass., April 24. EMILY POMEROY, eldest daughter of Theodore Ayrauld Dodge, United States Army.

JENKINS.—At Fishburn, L. I., April 14. Carpenter W. D. JENKINS, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 74 years.

MACARTHUR.—At Norfolk, Va., April 12, of measles, MALCOLM, son of Captain Arthur MacArthur, 23rd U. S. Infantry.

PALMER.—At Washington, D. C., April 24, Medical Director JAMES C. PALMER, U. S. Navy, retired.

RUSSELL.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, N. Y., April 24, Mrs. ADA RUSSELL.

TAYLOR.—At Washington, D. C., April 21, Captain BUSHROD B. TAYLOR, U. S. Navy.

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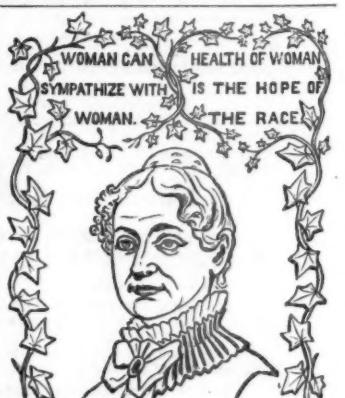


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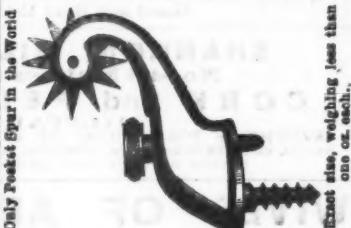
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